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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Flood; Strikes; Warfare

Each a Grim Antagonist

But High Values Survive

¶ Floods come as great disasters but the conditions of need that follow make us aware of a bond of human sympathy; they float the barque of gratitude; and water the roots of benevolence. The inundation records mount while unseasonable warmth and rain, contributing to the waters rushing down the Ohio River valley, make higher levels, dispossess more people. In areas reached for the first time by flood waters the level climbs more than an inch an hour. Flood depths up to 80 feet are reported as the rising waters stretch beyond the Ohio Valley and along the Mississippi. Fingers of water reaching higher in the valleys. Fingers of desperate hands reaching up in supplication. Fingers of giving hands reaching out in aid.

¶ Toward Washington. Toward the Red Cross. Toward many other avenues of succor, among which is The Mother Church Relief Fund authorized by The Christian Science Board of Directors, these pleading fingers reach. They beckon beyond the horizon for contributions which shall build—as is conceived in the cartoon on the editorial page—a "levee that will not fail." And their gestures of gratitude prompt those more favorably situated to be mindful of blessings. On page four today there appears a photograph in which there is that reflected in the faces of flood refugees which should turn giving into a privilege and bring humility to proud hearts. Shelter, sustenance and home—that triple confidence lifts simple hearts above discomforts into the secret abode of gratitude. Many sermons might be written from pictures like these.

¶ Labor's modern weapon, the sit-down strike, quickly proceeds to dull its edge by hammering against public interest. The assumption by a minority of the right to bargain for a majority in the General Motors strike brought idleness to thousands whose sympathies were not with the strikers; brought concern to thousands of prospective automobile purchasers, who see in the strike a threat of higher automobile prices; brought into the ranks of labor a clash of personal ambitions and of opinions concerning prestige; brought before the Administration the embarrassing question of implied campaign commitments. Apparently, it's a weapon with too many cutting edges to permit of reckless handling.

¶ Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, refuses to proceed further with projected negotiations until the weapon is removed from the corporation's plants. Invited by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to confer with strike leaders Wednesday he responds in effect: Not while the sit-downers sit. Almost simultaneously the announcement comes that five Chevrolet plants in the Middle West will resume partial operation. Some 12,000 workers have been notified that they are wanted on the job in plants that have been idle since New Year's. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 men altogether have been recalled to their jobs in General Motors plants. The inference seems to be that the automobile employers assume that the dullness of the sit-down weapon gives them the advantage. Both sides will eventually find that the greatest weapon against injustice is a broader sense of justice, sheathed in mutuality.

¶ Europe rubs its eyes to see that organization which has for several months been pushed about to suit the convenience of nationalistic ambitions, emerge from its lassitude and show signs of vitality. Reflecting the tenor of replies from Berlin and Rome to non-intervention proposals by Great Britain, the International Non-Intervention Committee polishes its badge and prepares to draft a program for isolating the Spanish civil war. The hope for an acceptable basis on which to build European peace grows brighter. The isolation proposals are expected to supply barriers against the spread of dissension. United action would place the barriers where they belong; but standing about the gap and arguing over whose end should go up first would leave the way unprotected against the spread of the Spanish "anti" infection. Europeans have the opportunity to cooperate for the sake of Europe.

¶ Germany's decision is considered the pivotal point. If the Reich modifies its "butter for cannon" policy to embrace "more food and fewer Fears," it is felt that the time is propitious for the introduction of greater stability in the whole European scene. Berlin's acceptance of France's lead in agreeing to go along with the other powers in enforcing by penalties a non-intervention law, augurs favorably for German co-operation. Behind the scenes, however, the specter of communism still sounds its sepulchral "boo's." Nations seem slow to realize that communism can thrive only where people are oppressed. It is not a force to be feared so much from agencies without as from decadence within.

Peace Ally

Wide World

Miss Josephine Schain

Chairman of National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War

Neutrality Alone Not Cure for War, Mrs. Catt Asserts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Neutrality alone is not a cure for war; international co-operation is needed, in the opinion of two leaders of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and its chairman, Miss Josephine Schain.

As the annual conference of this peace education agency of 11 national women's organizations opened here, these two leaders held an informal discussion of the neutrality measures coming up before this Congress. A group of newspaper people formed the audience for the "unplanned" round table.

Create Isolation

"Too rigid neutrality might create isolation here," said Mrs. Catt, apparently "thinking aloud," and not repeating any often-delivered dictum. "If our nation's determination to stay out of a particular war was known in advance, it might give great relief to an aggressor."

"Sometimes a little scare is good," she added with a touch of motherly wisdom.

Then, turning to Miss Schain, who has been her close associate in this peace organization work since its inception a dozen years ago, Mrs. Catt asked her what she thought about it.

"We've never talked it over," said Miss Schain, but she stated, after a pause, that she was for "giving the President latitude in any neutrality legislation."

Future Presidents

"So am I," said Mrs. Catt, "but we're likely to think of the President as the President we have now. But we can't predict what kind of President we're going to have in the years to come. It may be some person yet unborn, not like any President we've known. An official isn't like a principle, that is unchanging. We've got to think of that when we consider legislation. But to return to the ques-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Experts Study The Effects Of Monetary Pact

Group of World's Specialists Meeting With Morgenthau

Significance Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—While Walter Runciman's talks—as representative of the British Government—with high American officials continued today, attention swung to unexpected but equally interesting developments in the field of world monetary relations.

Yesterday at the Treasury, and again in the coming weeks, an important group of world monetary experts met with Henry Morgenthau Jr. and Treasury experts. Their objectives were not announced concretely, but it was plain that operation of the American-British-French monetary agreement of Sept. 25, 1936, was under consideration.

Highly Important

This agreement, characterized by Mr. Runciman yesterday as "highly important," is intended to regulate the exchange relationships of the dollar, pound and franc. Upon its terms hinges the monetary interplay of world currencies and much more besides. Only after the agreement was put into effect could the French franc be devalued, with the intent of stopping the almost-panic conditions which reigned in the French economy, and to bolster up the Blum regime.

But, for Americans, even more than the stability of France is involved. The relatively high rate of the franc, plus the position of sterling still several points above its old parity with the dollar, is held to stimulate the shipment of gold to the United States.

And, just as the Government was spectacularly moving its vast stores of gold from New York and elsewhere to the Kentucky fastnesses—a movement now shut off by the floods—the flow of gold in from abroad continues at a steady rate.

Tide of Gold

This vast tide of gold has seriously disturbed Washington authorities. A month ago the Treasury sought to offset the inward movement by setting up an inactive or "sterile" gold fund. The Treasury statement yesterday showed this fund increased $11,000,000 on Jan. 22 to $103,248,647. It is now estimated to be in excess of $120,000,000.

Thus it was assumed that the Treasury experts were aiming at many objectives at once. One method would be so to operate the tripartite monetary agreement as to facilitate a further devaluation of the franc. Under present law, the French Government can cut to about 4.35 cents from the former level of 4.67 cents. The old dollar parity of 3.92 cents could be reached only by new legislation.

This devaluation would give the French Government a "mark-up" profit of from 4,800,000,000 to 14,000,000,000 francs, which would be extremely useful in the present plight of the French Treasury. But in addition, this bolstering of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Motor Firm Assailed For Strike Stand

Perkins Calls Refusal of General Motors 'Challenge'

Seeks New Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Declaring that the General Motors Corporation has in her opinion made "the greatest mistake in its life" in refusing her invitation to a strike conference here, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today took to President Roosevelt a detailed program for new labor legislation under which she would acquire the power to force the officials of that corporation to do what they have failed voluntarily to do.

Summoning newspaper men to her office as soon as she had received formal notice from Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, that he and his colleagues would be "unable" to attend the peace conference she had arranged with strike leaders for tomorrow, she declared that this action constituted a "moral challenge" to the people of the United States; that "it explains why the strikers say they cannot trust General Motors"; and that the "legalistic question" of whether the sit-down strike is illegal "is of no consequence compared to the obligation to discuss the problem."

Visits White House

Immediately after expressing in this forthright fashion her feeling regarding the failure of General Motors to at least meet around a conference table with the strike leaders, Miss Perkins went to the White House, where she participated with the President in a succession of three conferences to discuss with representatives of labor and business a program for new labor legislation which has been drafted in her department.

While details of the program have not been made public, she said that one feature would include a "further development of the idea of collective bargaining" which would supplement the Wagner Labor Relations Act. That act has failed to function in the present strike in General Motors. And it has proved useless as a device for bringing the opposing leaders together around a conference table.

Lewis at White House

At the first White House conference the President and Miss Perkins met with John L. Lewis and his leading subordinates of the Committee for Industrial Organization. At the second they met Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; George Meade, chairman of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, and Robert Fleming, banker, who is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce. At the third conference they met William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charlton Ogburne, general counsel of the federation.

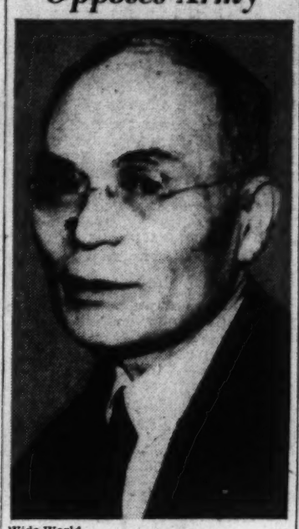
Miss Perkins' sweeping criticism of General Motors officials completely reversed the relations of the Administration here to the General Motors strike. Up until the Sloan letter was dispatched there was a tendency to feel that the strikers were to blame for the failure of previous efforts to bring about a peace conference, due to their continued refusal to evacuate two of the General Motors plants.

Miss Perkins said she had every reason to expect that her summons to conference would be obeyed. It was issued under authority of the original act, establishing the Department of Labor, and constituted an official summons by the United States Government.

She made it quite clear that she considered Mr. Sloan and his colleagues to be in open defiance of the Government, but that the Government is powerless to take any action to compel compliance. She emphasized that the strike leaders are in Washington now, having accepted her summons.

Miss Perkins's remarks now establish it as the official view of the Administration that General Motors has taken a position contrary to the best interests of the public at large, whereas the strikers themselves have done all that could be expected of them under the circumstances to bring about a settlement.

Opposes Army



Wide World

Kunimatsu Hamada

Leader of the Seiyukai Party in Japan, Whose Efforts Contributed to the Fall of the Hirota Government

Japanese Unite Back of Ugaki, Except Military

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The army, standing virtually alone, looms as a formidable barrier to the formation of a Cabinet by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, former Governor-General of Korea.

General Ugaki, although a retired general and four times Minister of War, was opposed by the present high common of the army because of his moderate leanings, his friendly relations with political parties and because as minister he reduced the standing army by two divisions.

Late yesterday he interviewed the spokesmen of his military opponent, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, the retiring War Minister, but war office sources said General Terauchi told the premier-designate that existing conditions in the army made it extremely difficult to supply him with a general for the war portfolio.

Generally Popular

However, the Navy, the House of Peers, the press, the major political parties, financial and industrial leaders and the public generally welcomed Emperor Hirohito's command to the 68-year-old general to head a new Cabinet.

(General Ugaki received the imperial command at a dramatic palace interview early yesterday. If he assembles a Cabinet he will succeed Koki Hirota, who resigned with his colleagues Saturday because of the crisis growing out of a rupture between the army and an anti-militarist Parliament.

(The Cabinet resignation was made necessary by the strong opposition of Kunimatsu Hamada, Seiyukai party leader, who headed the move to force the militarists out of the civilian government. Mr. Hamada asserted that the move was clearly one to establish a military dictatorship over Japan, and charged that the Hiroto Government was the most unpopular ministry in 30 years.)

Communiqués Dodge Issue

After his talk with General Terauchi the premier-designate said that he merely had called to pay his respects. A War Office communiqué quoted General Terauchi as saying:

"General Ugaki told me he had been commanded by the Throne to form a cabinet, explained the lines on which it would be formed and the programs and policies he intended to carry out."

The Army, although isolated in its opposition to a Ugaki cabinet, could block it. The law requires that a general or lieutenant-general on the active list be Minister of War. The generals therefore could prevent formation of any ministry they disliked by refusing to permit any of their number to assume the war portfolio.

General Ugaki also interviewed Admiral Osami Nagana, retiring navy minister, but neither would discuss their talk. The navy, however, was considered favorable to General Ugaki, although his army foes asserted he supported the London Naval Treaty of 1930, which the navy fought bitterly.

Naval leaders have opposed the Army's stand on all points except its insistence on larger armaments. The Navy wants more warships to meet increases in the sea forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Utilities Stick To Demands In Power Dispute

Refuse to Drop TVA Suit Unless Stockholders Are Safeguarded

Resist Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A new permanent national power policy for America is being fashioned here under conditions which resemble nothing so much as a game of chess.

The latest move is a declaration by Wendell Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and official spokesman here for the private utilities, that there will be no surrender in the courts unless the Roosevelt Administration will agree to a settlement under which utility shareholders will be fully protected.

Injunctions Clutter TVA

By no surrender he refers to the suit by 19 power companies which is now in progress against TVA and which has tied up any expansion of TVA in a net of injunctions.

Pressure on him to abandon this suit is coming from two sides. The Administration has let it be known that it views the suit as a breach of faith justifying a resumption of the hostile attitude in effect previous to the truce established at a White House conference last September. It followed this intimation with word that the prospect of further such conferences to evolve a power pooling arrangement in the Tennessee Valley had been dropped, and the President then appointed a five-man board to frame a permanent policy which would govern the administration of all federal power projects.

Urged to Modify

On the other hand banking and stock broker influences from New York are understood on reliable authority to have also been urging Mr. Willkie to modify his position on the ground that it is too risky to continue to antagonize the Administration on the TVA issue. They would prefer a capitulation in the Tennessee Valley to retribution upon the entire private utility field throughout the country.

But Mr. Willkie's group is convinced that there is a large element of bluff in the Administration's attitude at the moment.

Conditions Set

With this, however, are conditions. He will agree to withdraw the suit if the administration will adopt a power-pooling arrangement under which the private operating companies will either be brought out, or given a fixed area in which to operate. He insists that TVA and other federal projects must cease present practices which amount in effect, he charges, to driving them out of existence by "raiding and competition."

In taking this stand Mr. Willkie places himself side by side with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, who today stands out as the single champion of compromise within the Government ranks.

Basic Issue

Against this background the President's five-man committee is attempting to draft a national policy which will establish once and for all whether TVA should continue its present practice of pushing private utilities out of its area step by step, or whether a line should be drawn between the markets of public and private enterprises. This is the basic issue which must be settled before any truce can be signed between the New Deal and the private power companies.

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the relief fund of The Mother Church, which is available to meet existing emergencies in the flood-stricken areas, should be sent to Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Those in need of assistance in the flooded areas should get in touch with the local Assistant Committee on Publication or the State Committee on Publication.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lower Mississippi Prepares to Meet On-Rushing Flood

By the Associated Press

All agencies of flood control on the Mississippi River entrenched themselves ahead of the rolling crests behind the untested, 10-year-old levee system, and made ready to battle what may be the greatest Mississippi flood in all time.

Lt. Col. Eugene Reybold, district chief of army engineers at Memphis, told a conference of levee men, railroad officials and National Guardsmen:

"A super flood is on the way. There will be 55 feet in Memphis before the water now in sight from the Ohio moves out." He predicted a crest almost 10 feet above the highest ever recorded.

W. F. McDonald of the New Orleans weather bureau, took a less serious view of the Mississippi situation than had Lieut. Colonel Reybold. He said:

"Unless there are heavy additional rains I anticipate no major flood."

Let-up in the Rain

At most points along the Ohio rain either had stopped or had greatly lessened; the sun was out at some points—and this was the one relatively bright aspect of the situation. There was a possibility, however, at some points of severe cold, which would hamper relief and rescue activities. It was also pointed out that even with a complete halt in precipitation along the Ohio, flood conditions would prevail for days. Altogether more than half a million residents are homeless. The dead number around 100. The evacuation of thousands of persons goes forward as fast as possible at scores of points.

Martial Law in Louisville

At the insistent request of Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky the War Department ordered federal troops into stricken Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and martial law already has been declared there as in other of the hardest hit areas, and the Ohio Governor said it was inevitable for Cincinnati.

Water and power systems have broken down, making more difficult the vast rescue effort for which President Roosevelt has marshaled every available agency.

The property, crop and livestock loss is beyond calculation. Almost everywhere railways and communication systems are halted or so overloaded that they perform with the greatest of difficulty. Radio stations broadcast hourly messages to stranded rescue groups and generally seek to co-ordinate their efforts.

The Ohio's unprecedented spread is shown with a chill emphasis in reports that from the Ohio state line on the east to below Mount Vernon, the southernmost Indiana city, the river's channel has so spread that not within 10 miles of its center is there a place of safety.

Such a major West Virginia city as Huntington, with a population of 75,000, has only a fractional part of its area uncovered by flood waters.

Other stories of flood disaster: Page 4.

Federal Help Is Rushed To Flood Areas

Food, Clothing and Men Are Sent to Homeless Thousands

Hopkins Is 'On Job'

President Meets Officials on Water Conservation and Flood Prevention

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The feasibility of fixing immediately a national policy of water conservation as a basic approach to the flood problem was widely discussed today by Administration advisors. At the White House, Secretaries Ickes and Wallace and the President's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, conferred with President Roosevelt. All three are members of the National Resources Committee which has submitted to the President an exhaustive report on water conservation.

A national flood policy, it was said by advisors, might be used to gauge the value of the 300-odd million dollars worth of flood control projects authorized by the last Congress in the wake of the last flood crisis, but for which no money was provided.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Mobilizing all federal resources for the emergency, federal officials today sought to comfort tens of thousands of homeless flood refugees in midwestern states who are wondering, "What's going to become of us?"

Those looking toward the future prevention of such catastrophes meanwhile turned their hopes to a water conservation report to be sent by President Roosevelt to Congress in the near future. This report presumably will outline plans for the nation's 15 major drainage basins.

A co-ordinated group of federal agencies, with headquarters in the White House, was dispatching rescue workers, food and equipment to the distressed zone. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator who has been named by President Roosevelt as liaison man between the various federal relief agencies, promised that every person made destitute by the floods would be given a WPA job, and that all requests for food will be met, "even if we have to feed them twice."

Federal Troops Help

For the first time in several years, federal troops were sent in a community to preserve law and order. Five companies of infantry and one company of engineers were ordered into Louisville, Ky., at the request of Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky. Such a step is taken only after all local resources have been exhausted.

Congressmen from the flood areas dropped their demands for a large emergency relief appropriation after they were assured by Mr. Hopkins that "we could do no more than we are doing now, even if Congress appropriated $50,000,000 today."

Private contributions to aid the destitute meanwhile flowed in through the American Red Cross, which has set its chapters in all parts of the country to work to raise $4,000,000.

Between 360 and 375 coast guard boats were reported on their way to aid in the rescue work. CCC camps are being evacuated to make room for refugees. Railroads announced that they would ship supplies sent through the Red Cross free of charge.

New experiences in the present flood crisis may have considerable influence on the type and size of flood control program presented to Congress at its present session.

Backbone of the program will be the long-range "national water plan" on which finishing touches are now being put for the President by the National Resources Committee. While army engineers have been placing their trust in massive downstream reservoirs and dams, this committee has leaned to the theory that floods will be more effectively controlled by getting at their source in the small streams and little rivers.

First Test for New Levee

The army engineers' masterpiece, the huge flood control works along the lower Mississippi will get their first major test when the present high waters in the Ohio surge down the "Father of Waters" to the ocean.

The major projects in the Mississippi flood control system completed to date are a $21,000,000 double levee system at New Madrid, Mo., and a $13,000,000 spillway at New Orleans, to divert the swollen waters around New Orleans and into Lake Pontchartrain.

Other sections of the Mississippi control system are still incomplete and with predictions that the river will go 10 feet above any recorded stage before the present crisis is past, army engineers would not venture to say whether the completed projects would avert destruction to the cities along the river bank.

Pressure Is Eased

In the New Madrid project, the army built double dikes along a section of the river near the juncture of the Ohio. The first dike is designed to hold any normal flood, but yesterday a "fuseplug" in it was dynamited to allow the river to expand over a 131,000 acre tract to the second dike, thereby lessening pressure on levees further down the river. Residents living between the two dikes had been warned that they might have to evacuate at any time to save more valuable property elsewhere.

Berlin Press Voices Approval Of Reich's Note on Volunteers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 26 — Germany's reply to the British note regarding volunteers to Spain should make genuine non-intervention in the Iberian Peninsula a reality, according to opinion here today.

As Germany has now followed France's example in undertaking, simultaneously with other powers, to enforce a law penalizing German participation whether as "volunteers" or otherwise in the Spanish civil war, all that is now necessary is for the International Non-Intervention Committee at London to go ahead, according to semiofficial comment here today.

"Will to Peace"

This is claimed here as evidence of the German Government's will to peace which it is hoped will be "properly appreciated, especially in London." The non-intervention committee must now make a decision binding on all the Governments, such as will lead to genuine control, it is added.

The phrase "Spain for Spaniards," which appears to mean different things to different European powers, means for the Germans that not only military but also political intervention must be banned from that country.

Wants Real Neutrality

What Germany desires to see, it is said here today, is a complete non-intervention program, beginning with a great clearout and ending with the expulsion of the last Bolshevik agitator from Spanish soil. Naturally, nothing is said about the possible presence of any Germans or Italians with the insurgent forces in Spain.

"In its new note," says the Völkische-Beobachter, the Government organ, this morning, "the Reich's Government has again proved that it does not aim at settling a hundred problems by one stroke, but, rather, that it considers it more important to do what should and can be done immediately."

The phrases "little new" and "fine words and outworn proposals" which summarized the German press greetings to Premier Blum's weekend pronouncement at Lyons, hardly suggest a cordial acceptance by the Third Reich of the French Premier's views on steps toward a European understanding.

The zenith and nadir of the speech from the German standpoint are to be found in Premier Blum's statement that he acknowledged Germany's will to peace so often expressed by Reichsführer Hitler, and others by the declaration that "we have formed friendships to which we hold fast fully and completely," which could mean nothing else than that France stood by its alliance with Soviet Russia, as far as Germany is concerned.

The National Socialists declare that they will hear nothing of any idea of "quid pro quo" in the form of political and economic concessions initiated through Anglo-French co-operation in exchange for such concessions as an armaments limitation agreement.

Like Eden's Speech

Any general settlement of European problems on the basis of collective security are also unwelcome here. Bilateral pacts, it is held, are the solution. It may be true that the world cannot be saved by pacts, says the German press, in effect, but "look at the successes we have achieved without bilateral pacts with Poland and Austria, our naval pact with England and our direct conversations with Italy—how well they work."

M. Blum's speech, says the Beobachter, "corresponds from A to Z with Secretary Eden's speech in the Commons on the subject and proceeds on the assumption of the possibility of making political capital from our supposed economic and financial distressed conditions."

In other words, Germany's antipathy to the France-Soviet alliance is still the greatest hindrance to the Reich's willingness to co-operate in a European understanding. That alliance is also felt here to be the greatest hindrance to the development of an improved situation in Central and East Europe.

Austrian Regime Moves to Restore Socialists' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian authoritarian government has restored to their former status a number of railroad workers who had been punished for their membership of the Socialistic Party.

These men were socialists before that party was outlawed and openly sympathized with it during the conflict of 1934, when it was crushed. In consequence, they were removed from their posts. Now 100 of them have been taken back, while others have received the pension money of which they had been deprived.

This is thought to be an indication that the Government is inclined to make concessions to the moderate Marxists in hopes of building up a larger anti-National Socialist front. On the other hand, according to Socialist information, there are more workers in prison now than at any time for two years, and there was no Christmas release.

Simplification of Social 'Strategy' Sought for Capital's Official Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Congressmen who arrive home for dinner only to find their wives out on official calls are rallying around a proposal of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York for simplification of Washington social etiquette.

If he were a newcomer rebelling against the established code of manners governing social relationships here, Mr. Fish's protest might be frowned upon, but it happens that he is a member of a blue-blooded New York family whose social standing is unquestioned.

Mr. Fish would have the women members of Congress form a committee to "prescribe rules and regulations in order to curtail, limit and otherwise govern the gentle art of calling in the capital city."

The Washington system he describes as a "social Frankenstein, which in its very essence is undemocratic, un-American and utterly stupid, and not acknowledged or practiced in any civilized country in the world."

In a lengthy resolution put before the House of Representatives, Representative Fish declared:

"The present social etiquette of Washington requires the wives of public officials and of army and navy officers to personally call on those of superior rank or with seniority.

"This practice and custom as carried out creates a vicious circle of leaving and returning cards to the detriment of the health, nerves and disposition of the wives, and to the discomfiture of the husbands.

"These unfortunate wives start at 3:30 in the afternoon, returning as many calls as humanly possible until 6:30, but find on their return home just as many cards have been left them, thereby never reducing the number of calls.

"This continually expanding system serves no useful purpose except to provide business profits for printers and taxicabs and other forms of transport."

Chauffeurs who make "proxy calls" for their employers by distributing calling cards recently took the simplification matter into their own hands and formed a pool so that one driver going to a certain section could carry all the cards destined for that area.

King Asks Regency Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—There was a flicker from the now cold ashes of the recent controversy over the Royal Succession in the House of Commons today in a message from the King "signed by his own hand," which was formally presented by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and read by the speaker. This message asked for "such provision as will in any event secure the exercise of Royal authority." And a bill for this purpose, Mr. Baldwin said, will be introduced and passed immediately.

This bill is to appoint a regency to carry on the duties of the crown in the event of the King's absence from Britain in India, or elsewhere, also if a vacancy in the throne should occur before the Princess Elizabeth, heir-presumptive, who is now only 11, attains her majority. A similar measure was passed when George V came to the throne, the Prince of Wales being then but 16. In that case Queen Mary was named as regent until the Prince of Wales should reach 18 years.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1937

Aviation Comment	2
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	4
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	8
Let Your Light Shine (With Italian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
News of Art, Music and the Theater	12
Education Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Federal and Private Steps Are Taken to Make Air Safe

Aviation Comment

The business of "building in" safety in air travel now spurs the major air operators of the United States following the recent series of air accidents. The question asked by certain portions of the public as to just how air travel is "vulnerable," has started the commercial air transport operators to closing up the weak links in an industry which last year reported the highest traffic totals in its history.

From the Government and private sources come new developments promoted for the cause of safety in the air.

Safety has become an official byword. The safety conference that has been scheduled on Feb. 4, 5 and 6 by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, will get the airline operators around the table to discuss problems which possibly have not received enough attention from the industry in the past.

* * *

Perhaps the first official move on the mechanical side of safety was an order from the Bureau of Commerce "grounding" six planes of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, a merged company which took over the operations of Pennsylvania and Central Airlines, two competing routes.

No criticism was made of the planes themselves but it was understood that a more thorough servicing was in order before they would be again allowed to carry passengers.

In the larger companies aircraft undergo a thorough overhauling after they have completed a number of hours of service. We stood in the United Air Line shops at Cheyenne, Wyo., and saw Boeing transports stripped to their steel skeletons and their piloting instruments all taken out.

Successive journeys through the machine, metalworking, engine and instrument shops at Cheyenne showed these same parts and meters and dials undergoing inspection with necessary replacements being made, which was as rigid and painstaking as though these things were orginal installations. In the engine shops and test pits motors were taken down to inspect the metal for fissures, fractures and fatigue while in the pits reconditioned motors were roaring on block tests so severe that similar ones made on automobile engines would reduce them to a mass of molten metal. After these block tests the motors were taken down again, inspected and then placed on newly conditioned planes.

* * *

For the airlines' side in the safety campaign United Air Lines has taken one of its planes from passenger service and turned it into a "flying laboratory" for the development and testing of major projects. Principal work of the flying laboratory will be to perfect United's radio-instrument landing system which was pioneered at Oakland, Calif.

Other work scheduled to be tested aboard the plane is the installation of an auxiliary 110-volt alternating current electrical system to enable the use of standard type electrical merchandise aboard planes such as cooking and heating appliances, lamps, shavers, radios, dictaphones and other accessories. Also testing is passenger plane-to-ground telephone system which if practicable may allow air-bound passengers to converse with the ground as ships on the ocean communicate with the shore.

"United will place its flying laboratory at the disposal of other air lines so all may benefit from the special plane," Mr. W. A. Patterson, president of the company, said.

* * *

TWA for the operators' side of safety has also perfected a radio direction finder which was praised by Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce. This "homing" device, so called, employs the familiar device of the loop antenna which, as early radio experimenters know, points out the direction of the received waves.

Located on the under side of the noses of TWA Douglas planes, the loop may be revolved by the pilots to pick up radio signals from stations located ahead on the course. A needle on a panel dial in the cabin tells the direction of the waves. By taking two "directions" and employing trigonometric tables, the pilot is able to tell his position. This direction finder is said to be immune from snow and rain static, which is said to render ordinary reception useless.

From the equipment side of the safety picture comes the story of the merger by Vincent Bendix, aviation equipment manufacturer, of four separate companies in which he has a part interest into a large equipment company to supply radio and aeronautical equipment. Chief among the products manufactured by the new company is a radio "homing" device orders for which have been made by two airlines and one military service.

In Akron, Ohio, Eugene Sutherland, a 27-year-old employee of an industrial instrument company, is reported to have designed a highly sensitive altimeter which is designed to show an aircraft's actual distance from the ground.

A. D. H.

Honored

Dr. F. G. Cottrell
Winner of the Washington Award of the Western Society of Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, who perfected the process by which the cost of helium gas was reduced from $1700 a cubic foot to 10 cents, has been chosen to receive the Washington Award of the Western Society of Engineers for 1937. Announcement was made Jan. 18 by Edward J. Mehren, chairman of the award commission.

Move to Extend Governor's Term Advances in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26—The long-urged constitutional change which would extend the term of the Governor of New York from two to four years is before the assembly today for concurrence on the basis of its passage in the upper house last night by a vote of 48 to 1. Only State Senator Charles J. Hewitt, veteran up-state Republican member, dissented in the action which reaffirmed the passage of the proposed amendment by the 1935 legislature when the Democrats were in control of both branches.

Assembly approval is expected because of the small marginal Republican majority in that house with the vote differential in the hands of party liberals who have long advocated the change. If the amendment is favorably acted on at this session it will go to the voters for ratification at the general election in November.

Bill Long Advocated

Democratic governors have pressed for this revision of the state's basic law since this unbroken succession was ushered in by Alfred E. Smith in 1922, but was never able to take the hurdle of a Republican Legislature. Some surprise has been expressed at the Capitol over its re-advocacy by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman this year with a constitutional convention imminent.

Upper house consensus also supported the Governor's recommendation that juries be permitted to recommend life imprisonment in felony murder cases, although the confirming vote of 44 to 5 was preceded by sharp debate. Opposition argument was that the bill tended to loosen the criminal code, but Senator Elmer F. Quinn (D) of New York City, sponsor of the measure, argued that freeing juries from the compulsion of on other alternative save the death sentence was an anti-crime move in the right direction.

Anti-Crime Program

This bill is one of seven proposals included in Governor Lehman's 1936 anti-crime program and was repeated in his message this year after they failed of passage last session, ess because of partisan opposition than that of a bloc of lawyers in the Legislature.

The Senate hopper already has delivered to the Assembly the Governor's social security bill, defeated by the latter body last year, but slated for early passage this session and handed to the lawmakers with the request that it be made "the first order of business." At the moment the measure is still in the hands of the lower house committee on public relief and welfare, whose chairman, Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth Jr. (R) of Geneseo, today again reiterated that the bill would get "close scrutiny" in the light of objections raised in public hearings before the committee.

Opposition Voiced

Chief protests against its provisions which would set up economic safeguards for all classes of underprivileged came from the blind of the state who had a representation of 100 at the hearing and whose objections brought from Assemblyman Wadsworth the assurance that there would be "no indecent haste in rushing this bill through in the Assembly."

Meanwhile the Assembly acted unanimously to adopt a Democratic resolution providing for a $10,000 legislative investigation of the State's milk control. This will be conducted by seven senators and seven assemblymen, who are instructed to report back to the Legislature by Feb. 15.

Civic Opera Season For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 — The Civic Grand Opera Company of Philadelphia will inaugurate a season of Italian, French and German operas with its performance of "Aïda" in the Academy of Music on Feb. 2, it is announced by its general manager, Francesco Pelosi. Other productions are scheduled for various dates up to April 20.

Sylvia Breschini has been engaged to sing the role of Amneris, but the other parts will be sung by regular members of the Philadeluhia organization. The production is being staged by Benjamin Altieri and the ballet is in charge of Jeanne Shalett.

Peace Move Grows in Britain

Campaign of Peace Weeks to Cover Leading Cities of United Kingdom

Pageants Arranged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New and promising developments are taking place in the peace movement in Britain as part of the response accorded to the world-wide gathering held in Brussels last autumn.

One of the chief of these developments consists of what has come to be known as "peace weeks," organized by the "International Peace Campaign," of which Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, are presidents.

These "peace weeks" are being held at one center after another. The first have taken place at Merseyside, Bolton, Manchester, Bristol, Cambridge and Mitcham. But this has been only a beginning, plans being now well advanced for similar demonstrations in all the leading cities throughout the United Kingdom.

The "peace weeks" are so called owing to each lasting about seven days. They comprise exhibitions, pageants, processions and meetings to focus and give direction and expression to the almost universal will to peace that prevails.

The "weeks" are being arranged by local committees representative of all the sectional interests in the various districts, much as was done two years ago when more than 11,000,000 signatures were obtained for what was known as the "peace ballot."

History of Campaign

The history of the International Peace Campaign is instructive. The movement arose out of a general feeling that there was need for the education of public opinion on the issues of international affairs and for strengthening the League of Nations as a bulwark against war.

The initiative was taken by Lord Cecil and M. Cot in the late autumn of 1935. They proposed to procure a common effort of education and propaganda by all the existing national and international organizations which could agree to co-operate on the basis of a policy for peace through the League of Nations.

An international meeting was held in London in March, 1936, attended by representatives from Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

At this meeting a program was drawn up, one of the main points stressed being that the purpose of the campaign was not to be political but educational. Another essential point was that the campaign should not replace the activities of the existing peace organizations but should co-ordinate their endeavors.

In June, 1936, a meeting was held in Paris at which 13 countries and six international peace organizations were represented. This meeting arranged to constitute an executive committee charged with the two tasks of encouraging the formation of national committees in countries where such were not already in being, also of preparing for the world congress which subsequently took place in Brussels.

Permanent Organization

This world congress exceeded all expectation alike in the universality of its authority and in the unanimity with which it spoke. The 4000 delegates represented 35 nationalities and 750 national and 40 international organizations.

The congress decided unanimously to continue the work of the International Peace Campaign and to establish a permanent organization for this purpose. This organization consists of delegates from each national and international committee. It has a central office now located in Brussels, but shortly to be transferred to Geneva. This central machinery is to be financed by voluntary contributions.

An active movement for peace through the League of Nations has thus been set up in a number of countries previously foreign to such a movement. Personal contacts have been established among those working actively in the cause of peace in regions far distant from one another.

Collaboration for peace has arisen on a gigantic scale among industrial and agricultural workers not previously in touch with the international situation.

A question has been raised as to the political leanings of the Peace Campaign, a bias toward communism having been suggested by some of its associations. This was discussed at a council meeting of the League of Nations Union, the main organization for peace of which Lord Cecil is the president.

Speaking at East Grinstead on Oct. 30, 1936, Lord Cecil dealt with this question. "It is said," he remarked, "that the original idea for this movement came from a body of Frenchmen, some of whom were communists. It is possible that there were some communists among them; but the majority belonged to other parties—parties which would answer to Liberal or Labor, and to some extent to conservatives in this country.

Not Tied to Any Isms

"Then it is replied—well, whatever may have been the origin of the movement, we are afraid that the Communists will try to get hold of it. That seems to me a very strong reason for non-Communists joining it, if it seems a good end in itself; but I am bound to add that so far as I have been able to observe, I have seen no evidence whatever of anyone trying to utilize this movement for any party political purposes, communistic or other.

"I have been in a position now for some months to watch carefully the proceedings of the foreign organizers, and they seem to me to be directed solely to the promotion of peace. . . . When we presented the resolutions of the Brussels meeting to the League of Nations itself at Geneva, we had a number of persons, representative of the various sections of opinion in the movement, to speak. I did not choose them. They were chosen by the foreign organizers. Not one of them was a Communist. I should have thought that fact alone would have disposed of the whole story. Anyhow, we in England, I hope, have never been deterred from doing a thing we thought good and right in itself because it may be perverted to a less useful purpose in the future."

Four Main Points In Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The main issues which the British "peace weeks" are bringing home to the public are seen in the four points of the International Peace Campaign policy. They are:

1. Recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture and trade in arms.
3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the organization of collective security and mutual assistance.
4. Establishment within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

Goal of World Security Is Sought Under Hand of League of Nations

Began at Brussels

Latin Country Newsmen Seek Place in International Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Three plenary sessions, one lasting five hours, were devoted by 150 Hispano-American journalists to the consideration of professional problems. One of the most keenly-debated questions pertained to international news and feature agencies operating in Latin America.

It had been recommended that these should be compelled to assume the obligation of buying, in each country of their operations, a certain percentage of national literary and journalistic productions, but this was combatted by Percy Foster (Buenos Aires), who contended it was impracticable from the viewpoint of both organization and market.

By South Americans

Arturo Castilla (Ecuador) agreed, pointing out that the South American reader had the advantage of securing important news and feature services, including articles by prominent international personalities, at a low rate, thanks to the universal appeal of the agencies. Fernando Lecaros (Peru) also spoke in support, and the result was that the original resolution was unanimously altered to read that "the congress suggests to agencies operating in America the desirability of augmenting the diffusion of Spanish-American articles and the payment thereof, as a means of improving the economic situation of writers on this continent."

The suggestion of a Spanish-American news agency also produced divided opinion, several agreeing with Mr. Foster that such an agency, specializing in the news of southern countries, would be open to the charge of favoring one or another state. The congress agreed that, at all costs, it was essential to avoid bias.

Government Competition

Its desire to see impartiality established throughout the Spanish-American press was evident in two sets of resolutions.

The first was aimed against official publications. It especially condemned the growing practice of South American governments and departments to print official reviews and magazines which competed commercially with private-edited technical publications. To put an end to this competition it demanded that all American governments eliminate commercial advertising of every class.

The second set of resolutions proposed repudiating all public and secret subsidies to newspapers and news agencies, and demanding that official information, whether emanating from governments, political parties or private companies, be accompanied by the explanation that it is derived from an interested source.

Since it is recognized that American agencies are independent in their finance and management, it was obvious that the subsidies rebuke was aimed at certain European news services operating in Spanish-America; but another series of motions, enthusiastically adopted, left no doubt that the Latin journalists considered there was room for improvement in the service supplied by all agencies. The authors were Julio Santander and Augusto D'Halmar (Argentina).

The subject of censorship in Latin-American countries provoked debate and revealed opposing sections in both the Argentine and Peruvian delegations.

Federico More (Peru) twice attempted to secure the rescission of one of the resolutions passed at the first conference session which, in his opinion, reflected on Peru. He referred to that relating to incarcerated and persecuted journalists as well as that condemning censorship conditions.

Juan Atilio Echeñaga (Mendoza, Argentina) refused to see how a free congress of newspapermen could withhold their moral condemnation of a system undermining press freedom and their sympathy for persecuted colleagues. The Peruvian faction failed to make headway. Oil was thrown on troubled waters, however, by unanimous repudiation of journalists identified with censor bodies.

Another resolution demanded that journalists suppress the names of minors in certain news reports, and insist on the non-publication or revision of misleading advertisements.

Colleges of Journalism

The Congress agreed that journalists should not only consider their social improvement and public prestige but also their duty to the outside world in the propagation of popular culture. The formation of an Hispano-American Press Federation was formally voted. Journalists' colleges were considered a professional necessity, and a resolution was passed commending to the National Congress of Chile the bill now before that body for the establishment of such a college.

Three resolutions recognized that technical preparation had become necessary in journalism, that schools of journalism were the best medium of instruction and that government co-operation should be recommended.

Register

A debate found several delegates calling attention to the practice common in South American countries of so-called free-lancers canvassing government departments and commercial offices for advertisements or other kinds of assistance in payment of promised editorial space in newspapers and magazines. A register of journalists was considered the only solution to this problem, which afflicts nearly all Latin countries of the New World.

The final act was to agree to the second congress being held at Rio de Janeiro; but it was afterward announced that the Mayor of Bogota had offered his city for the meeting, in honor of the next centenary celebrations of the Colombian capital in 1938. Decision was left in the hands of the organizing commission.

Perth Bicyclist Gets 157 Miles a Day On Trip of 3000 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—William Read has broken the record for a bicycle ride from Fremantle to Sydney which has stood for 25 years, covering the 3000-odd miles in 20 days.

Mr. Read has previously crossed the Australian continent as the member of a tandem team, and his solo effort reduces that time also by about four days.

The times by which other records were reduced are as follows:

Solo ride from Fremantle to Sydney reduced by 17 days, 9h., 25m.

Solo ride from Sydney to Fremantle reduced by 7 days, 8h., 35m.

In addition, at least 12 records for performances intermediate between Sydney and Fremantle have been lowered or new records established.

The average daily mileage traveled was 157 miles. Baggage was transported in an official car, and camp equipment thus ready at each day's stage. A brief report indicates that road conditions between Fremantle and Coolgardie were good. Bad road corrugations were experienced between Norseman and Eucla, and head winds made progress slow after passing Eucla for five successive days.

The log shows the daily mileages as 166, 116, 114, 135, 127, 130, 156, 126, 100, 122, 150, 176, 189, 120, 201, 206, 200, 183, 221 and 50 on the day of his arrival to participate in a civic reception at Sydney.

Jamboree 'City' For 30,000 Scouts Planned at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Construction of a small city to house Boy Scouts has been started at Washington, D. C., in connection with the 1937 National Scout Jamboree, executives of the organization here announced today.

They said that 350 acres on the banks of the Potomac river, for the most part within view of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, had been reserved.

Scheduled for the 10 days from June 30 to July 9, the jamboree is expected to bring 30,000 boys to Washington. It will be a substitute for the meeting that was to have been held in August, 1935, and that was canceled by President Roosevelt, on account of public health conditions reported in localities near the District of Columbia.

Each Scout troop is to bring its own tentage to the camp, the organization of which comprises 25 separate "villages" of 34 troops each. Every village, officials said, will have its own commissary depot, post office and service facilities. Equipment will be installed so that parents in any part of the United States can speak to their sons without delay.

Famous Authors at Kendals

February 15 to 19

KENDALS have again been fortunate in securing well-known Authors who will give interesting Talks in the Library throughout the week beginning February 15. Admission is free and no tickets are required. Full details will be sent to you on request.

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Together with the publication of the special Coronation booklet, illustrating the values which are being offered throughout the store, a Coronation Souvenir has been issued. Both of these books, we venture to hope, will be of interest to you. The object of the latter is to provide a detailed account of what takes place at Coronations and a pictorial record of the life of Their Majesties. Copies of the booklets will be supplied free on request.

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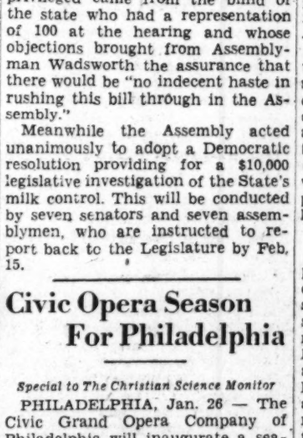

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Trial at Moscow Leads to Arrest Of New Suspects

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—The prosecutor and the Presiding Judge clashed today over mention of a "certain foreign official" in the trial of 17 confessed plotters for the overthrow of the Russian Communist Government.

"I object to restraining the evidence of a defendant," Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky declared. The Presiding Judge of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, Vassily Ulrich, finally relented from his insistence that evidence involving foreign officials be heard in secret, allowed the testimony to continue, ordering that neither the name of the official nor his nation be divulged.

The argument interrupted the testimony of M. S. Stroiloff who implicated the "certain foreign official" in an attempt to wreck the strategic Kemerovo coal mines at Novosibirsk, Siberia. The official had been identified at the trial of Ernst Stickling, a German engineer, and several Russian co-conspirators, as a German Government official who allegedly aided the wrecking of the mines.

Stroiloff, continuing his testimony under Judge Ulrich's injunction, declared that the official instructed him in the wrecking activities. He said that the mines were connected in such a manner that a fire started in one could spread easily along the line, severely hampering the pits.

Earth Piled in Mines

Stroiloff told the court: "It was fixed so that roads, water supply lines and the like were unconnected. In one mine," he continued," "no arrangemnts were made for the removal of earth, which either had to be piled up in coal bins or left below. Buildings were constructed so that the vibration of the machinery wrecked them and they had to be dismantled, even to their foundations.

"We constructed some mines so they could not operate for four or five years."

The witness, a Soviet engineer sent to Berlin in 1931 to choose German engineers for service in the Soviet Union, told in abject tones how a German named Von Berg had trapped him through blackmail into betraying his country.

Transferred from Berlin to Novosibirsk, Mr. Stroiloff said he was able to place German engineers into key positions. He named three men identified as Baumgartner, Flesser and Hauer.

At least 100 Communists, foreign observers estimated, have been jailed as suspected counter-revolutionaries in the four days since the ring of confessed traitors went on trial.

Like the 17 defendants accused of collaborating with Germany and Japan under the direction of the exiled Leon Trotzky to destroy the Soviet regime, these sources said many of the new prisoners once occupied places of high trust in Communist Russia.

Their reported imprisonment was attributed to testimony at the treason trial. In yesterday's session alone, 36 persons were linked to the alleged intrigue.

Round-up of Suspects

The arrests, well-informed sources said, were nation wide. The disclosure yesterday that Bydy Mdivani and 20 followers were being held at Tiflis, Georgia, was evidence, they said, of the scope of the reported round-up of suspects.

Mdivani, described by Soviet authorities as a member of the famous "marrying Mdivani' family, was accused of plotting to separate Georgia, a member republic, from the Soviet Union.

Prince David Mdivani, only surviving brother of the three Georgians—David, Alexis and Serge—denied that Bydy Mdivani was his brother, as reported by Soviet officials.

Everglades Bus Plunge Under Triple Inquiry

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—A three-way investigation was pushed today of the disaster that drowned 17 passengers of a bus crossing the Everglades. Expert mechanics, sent independently by civil authorities, State Railroad Commission and the bus operator, Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., examined the big, mud-caked vehicle that rolled into a roadside canal 35 miles west of Miami.

The bus carried 30 passengers, its driver and a Negro porter, bound for Florida's west coast. Investigators agreed, after preliminary investigation, that some mechanical failure caused the accident. The company blamed either a tire blowout or a snapped front spring shackle.

Wolverine State Concludes Its Centenary Celebration

Frank Murphy
Governor of Michigan

Courtesy of Michigan Historical Commission; Harris & Ewing

Michigan's History in Review

Upper Left—Original Capitol at Detroit, Erected 1823-28. Upper Oval—Stevens T. Mason, Governor 100 Years Ago. Upper Right—First Capitol Built at Lansing, 1847. Center—State Capitol at Lansing, 1879. Lower Left—Detroit as It Appeared in 1794. Lower Right—Great Seal of the State of Michigan

Michigan 'War' And Calhoun As Ally Recalled

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 26—Michigan today observed with simple ceremonies the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union; but the question of when it actually achieved statehood remained unsettled.

It was in 1835 that the 87,000 inhabitants of what was then the territory of Michigan set up a state government and began to function as such. But it was not until Jan. 26, 1837, that President Jackson signed the Act of Congress admitting Michigan to the nation.

Conflict

And so it was with little fanfare that the historic occasion was observed today. Appropriate but unpretentious rites were held by the Legislature and by schools, clubs and associations throughout the state. For the 5,000,000 residents of Michigan, the day merely summed up two years of celebrations in which individual communities have recalled their history in their own way.

The two-year centennial period has intentionally paralleled 1835-1837. For many stirring questions arose during that time, and Gov. Stevens T. Mason, who was known as the "boy governor," gave spirited leadership in a struggle with Ohio to preserve for Michigan a strip of land on the borderline between the two states, which both commonwealths claimed. Mason was only 24 years old when elected in the fall of 1835 to be Michigan's first Governor.

Port on Lake

It was due to this boundary dispute that Congress did not admit Michigan earlier. The coveted strip was only a few miles wide, stretching from the southernmost bend of Lake Michigan eastward to Lake Erie. It contained altogether only 468 square miles. But Toledo, Ohio, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, lay within the disputed area; and Toledo was fast becoming an important maritime port. The controversy became at one time so acute that both states mobilized troops in the vicinity of the city; later this happening was called the "Toledo War." The affair, however, was bloodless.

Calhoun to Rescue

When Michigan, having organized as a sovereign state under the Ordinance of 1787, applied for recognition of Congress, both Ohio and Indiana protested. Michigan's delegates in Congress, therefore, were not seated. But the Wolverine State's cause was not without support from states' rights advocates, notably the eminent John C. Calhoun, who contended that Michigan had by its sovereign action put itself in the Union.

Upper Peninsula

Although it did not entirely end the controversy and settle the question in theory, Congress solved the situation finally by a compromise. Giving the disputed strip to Ohio, the national Legislature offered to Michigan as repayment, the bulk of what is now the State's upper peninsula. At first Michigan balked at taking this vast tract containing 9000 square miles of wild land, as long as it must be upon the terms laid down, but finally accepted it and was admitted on Jan. 26, 1837.

Thus Michigan's two-year centennial satisfied all factions on the question of when the State actually achieved sovereignty. The United State Post Office Department cooperated by issuing a special commemorative 3-cent stamp. The "First Day Cover" was Nov. 1, 1935, and the issue was continued up to the last day of the centennial period.

Great Demand for Apples

H. R. Noswinger, extension horticulturalist at North Carolina State college, says the problem of apple growers in the state is to produce enough fruit to supply the demand.

Ford Takes Seat in First Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Ford automobiles may roll off the assembly line, even to the significant number of 25,000,000; but they cannot steal interest from a creaking, antiquated car—the first Ford.

Take a recent day when the production line halted briefly for a little ceremony.

Photographers found occasion to take pictures as a cream-colored body slid on solid footing, and as Henry and Edsel Ford climbed into the front seat and drove away.

Down the Line

One hundred or more newspapermen were there, waiting for the car which rounded out another 1,000,000. Floodlights were set up and bulbs were ready to flash. Henry Ford, dapper and pleased, walked up, patted the radiator, lifted the hood and peered at the motor—shutters of cameras clicking all the while.

Edsel showed amusement when his father, closing down the hood, gave a wrong twist to the gadget that locks it down. Then he got behind the steering wheel, started the car, drove it to the brake-testing device, paused while its headlights were adjusted (these things the work of seconds) and finally parked No. 25,000,000 in the Ford Rotunda, beside No. 1,000,000 and the No. 10,000,000 of the same issue.

Steering Rod

There was more photography there, particularly when the first car that Mr. Ford ever built was drawn beside the newest of the line. It was the one he constructed in 1896, in a little shop on Bagley avenue—now reconstructed in his Greenfield Village.

Interest began to center in the huge-wheeled, solid-tire contrivance in which its passengers once rode with nothing overhead but the sky. Someone who noticed that down by the dashboard, right beside the left front wheel, there was a small seat in which a passenger would have to ride backward, asked:

"What was that for?"

"That's where Edsel sat when he was a little fellow," Mr. Ford explained. So photographers weren't satisfied until Edsel cramped himself in the seat and his father took up position behind the sticklike steering rod and played that it was yesterday.

Invention

A reporter recalled that when that first Ford was built, a little over 40 years ago, Edsel was an infant. And that it must have been down the dusty streets of Detroit that the car chugged with Mrs. Ford facing her inventive husband from the little seat in the port bow with the baby, Edsel, in her lap. The reporter recalled also that the car snorted along, amazing people, and that there must have been wise ones at the curb to yell, "Get a horse!" He could only wonder if the man driving the car envisioned the future, when 25,000,000 cars were to grow out of that chugging first one and when the horse was almost to disappear from the highway. The streets were quieter in those days of 1896; Detroit was a smaller city than now.

First Decade of Century

Probably as late as 1903, the Ford Company's first year, when 1708 cars were produced, Mr. Ford did not quite round out a dream of 25,000,000 cars, of how Detroit was to grow and how he was to contract distance. And the next year, 1904, when less cars, only 1695, were produced, he did not imagine a time when cars would be numbered in millions in one year. Probably less did he think of it in 1905, when only 1599 Fords were turned out.

It was afterwards that production mounted. Still, in 1908, the first year of the Model T, which made plenty of automobiling history, only 10,660 cars was the record. The top year for the Model T should have been a clew to the ultimate numbers; for in 1923 there were 2,090,240 of them sent out to whiz over the world's highways.

By 1924 there were 10,000,000 Fords. Only three years later the 15,000,000th one had rolled off the line. In another 10 years another 10,000,000 cars were made. Last May, with the old Model T long gone, the 3,000,000th V-8 was made.

As Mr. Ford posed for photographers in that first of the lineage, and probed a finger into its still shiny mechanism, and maybe remembered the days he toiled over its tiny motor and took his family riding through the streets which grew skyscrapers, the twenty-fifth millionth and one, the twenty-fifth millionth and one, two and three Fords were being driven off the production line, and still bigger millions were drawing closer.

Democrats Delay New Jersey Inquiry On GOP Senator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26—The New Jersey Senate's inquiry into charges that fraud figured in the election of William C. Hunt, Cape May Republican, today appeared to be stymied, following the refusal of Democratic members to serve on any investigating committee, after the upper House had adopted a resolution to place the inquiry in the hands of six Democrats and six Republicans.

Sharing the legislative spotlight with the Hunt developments was the indication that early action would be taken to ease the municipal and county budget problem, thus averting threatened tax rate boosts in hundreds of New Jersey communities. The Senate last night passed a bill conferring on State Auditor Darby authority to loosen the provisions of the so-called "cash budget" law in cases where he may find adequate cause. The bill is ready for House action next week.

Democratic strategy on the Hunt case last night stalled the investigation until Monday night, when the Senate will reconvene. In the meantime the Republican leadership will attempt to devise some other means of proceeding with the inquiry. Mr. Hunt has announced he would not sit in his own investigation, leaving 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats deadlocked over conducting the investigation. The Democrats seek delay until Circuit Judge Wilfred H. Jayne hands down his decision in the court investigation of Mr. Hunt's election.

Bootlegging Rife In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—State constables, operating principally in the upper section of South Carolina where the greater portion of illegal liquor is made, were extremely skeptical as to whether the "moonshine" industry has been appreciably reduced on account of legal liquor sales in the Commonwealth.

They reported 200 stills destroyed in the northwest area of the State last year. Constable J. E. Thomas, in charge of operations in this section, stated that bootleg liquor, made in mountain stills, is being widely distributed in Greenville, Spantanburg and other counties, and that large quantities are being hauled into North Carolina for sale in Asheville and other towns and cities.

According to his report, 11 stills were "cut down" in December, 17 in November, 11 in October, and 30 in September. These totals, records show, are larger than the average in some of the western North Carolina and Tennessee mountain counties during the "heyday" of moonshining before stamped liquor was available anywhere.

Union Asks Billion For Housing Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers proposed in a resolution adopted today that Congress enact immediately a long-term housing program and appropriate "not less than a billion dollars" to finance it.

The resolution urged preference to communities having a "decent" labor policy and offering a variety of employment opportunities, "to avoid any extension of the futile condition now prevalent in one-industry towns."

It suggested that "by housing is meant not merely dwellings but planned neighborhoods."

Alexander McKeown, federation vice-president, called attention to the automobile workers' strike, asserting it was evident strikers could not depend solely on the Goverpment to enforce collective bargaining.

Furthering of World Peace Through an Economic Policy Is Recommended to the U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Recommendations for an American economic policy designed to promote world peace were made here yesterday in a 5000-word report by the Committee on Economics and Peace, a National Peace Conference group of 34 economists who worked a year to prepare a statement designed to focus attention upon basic world problems.

Broadening international trade as "a policy which carries less risk of war on the whole than the opposite policy of restricting trade" was one of the specific recommendations. Associated with it was approval of the reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

No Trade Secrets

"International consultations to keep nations informed of prospective developments, such as inventions or contemplated changes in tariffs or trade regulations which may have important effects upon international trade," were proposed by the committee. Among the other recommendations were:

"A 'careful' revival of foreign investments by Americans which would involve some modification of the Johnson Act, which forbids loans to countries in default on their debts to the United States Government.

"Settlement of the war debt question by a compromise based on whatever import policy this country shall adopt.

"Provisions for genuine arbitration of trade and debt disputes as highly preferable to intervention or even diplomatic representations.

Stabilized Currencies

"Orderly progress toward maximum stabilization of currencies.

"Removal of trade restrictions to give economically pinched countries access to raw materials and markets rather than political redistribution of territory, although redistribution of territory may have some merit as an expedient to resolve a temporary crisis."

One section of the report held that American business men have a greater responsibility for maintaining world peace than do business men of other nations, for the United States fails to regulate transactions in foreign trade to the extent common abroad.

Right Contacts Needed

Ethics and behavior of American business in dealing with foreign customers were important, according to the survey, as a contact with other nations, and thus were effective in building either ill will or good will toward the United States.

"Prosperity is not unfailing insurance for peace, because prosperity brings its own temptation toward war, such as the financing of armaments," the report says. "But economic distress is more dangerous to peace. Nations economically pinched frequently resort to armament building as one of the quickest ways to relieve unemployment.

Danger in Discontent

"Discontent and desperation support dictatorships, and dictators are nearly always a special threat to peace. On the whole, the more economic well-being there is for all the people of each nation, the better it is for peace."

Among the signers of the report were James W. Angell, professor of economics at Columbia University; Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago; Irving Fisher, professor of political economy, Yale University; Kenneth Duncan, president of the Pacific Coast Economic Association; Henry F. Grady, dean of the college of commerce, University of California; Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star; O. M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance Harvard University graduate school of business, and Ordway Tead, editor of economic books for Harper & Bros.

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Strike Arbitration in France: Success of Compulsory Plan Claimed by Blum's Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Has France found the solution to the problem of the relations between capital and labor, which appears to be becoming acute in America in such conflicts as the recent strike in the automobile industry?

The settlement recently of a number of important strikes in France through the application of the new compulsory arbitration law has raised this question. Some enthusiastic supporters of Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front Cabinet do not hesitate to affirm that this compulsory arbitration plan contains the answer, not only to the tension and unrest that has prevailed in France for more than six months, but also to the similar situation which seems to be arising in the United States today.

Successful Record Shown

This optimism is regarded as excessive by less partial observers, but it is generally admitted that so far at least the Government's scheme of settling strikes by compulsory arbitration is meeting with remarkable success.

A strike in the metal industry of northern France which had lasted nearly six weeks was settled within a few days after passage of the law, while a number of other strikes in Paris were settled within a few days—in some cases within a few hours—after they arose, through application of the arbitration act.

The essential provisions of this law are as folows: all labor disputes must be submitted to conciliation and arbitration before there is any strike or lockout; conflicts which, despite this provision, degenerate into strikes must also be settled by arbitration; work must be resumed simultaneously with the setting in motion of the arbitration machinery; the decision of the arbiters must be final.

Definite Procedure

Under the terms of the law, the Government is authorized to fix by decree the precise processes of conciliation and arbitration which are to be followed. The usual procedure thus far has been to have on arbiter appointed by the employers and another by the workers. If these two are unable to agree, a super-arbiter has to be appointed by the Government.

In theory, therefore, this law prohibits strikes and lockouts, since it requires all disputes to be submitted immediately to arbitration and makes the decision of the arbiter final. Actually, however, although organized labor in France has accepted the idea of compulsory arbitration, labor leaders have insisted that this acceptance does not imply the abandonment of the right to strike.

Both Sides Obligated

The effect of the law, however, has undoubtedly been to relieve the sense of conflict between workers and their employers, and thus to create an atmosphere which makes it much easier to arrive at mutually satisfactory agreements.

Several French commentators have not hesitated to conclude that the answer to such conflicts as that in the automobile industry in America is to be found only in the adoption by Congress of a similar project which will make the acceptance of government arbitration obligatory for both employees and employers.

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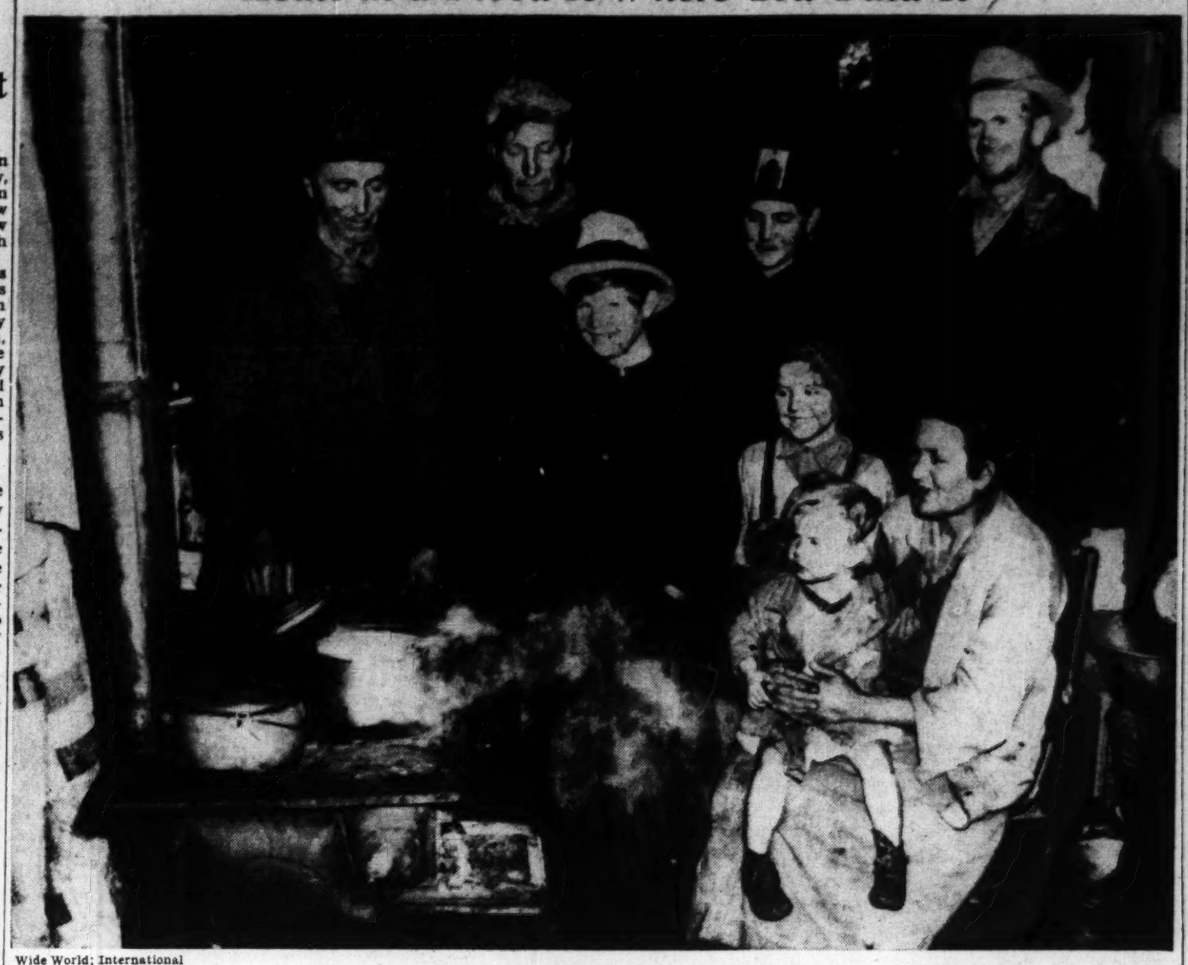
Cold Handicaps Work In Missouri Sector

KENNETT, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—Bitter cold weather handicapped relief and rescue crews operating yesterday in the southeast Missouri area flooded by the turbulent St. Francis river.

"It is the worst situation I have ever seen in my 14 years' experience with floods," said United States Army Engineer Russell J. William. "The ice and freezing weather are terrible on the people, to say nothing of livestock."

Home in a Flood Is Where You Find It



Wide World; International

Home in a Box Car

More Frosts Nip At Citrus Groves

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP)—Frost nipped at citrus fruit early today for the nineteenth time this month, requiring light but widespread heating in southern California groves. Federal Meteorologist Floyd D. Young warned that another wave of frigidity might arrive from the Northwest within three or four days.

Cost of the January freeze has been "conservatively estimated" by Harold J. Ryan, Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner, at $51,000,000. Of this, $5,000,000 was lost in truck and garden crops.

Substantial price advances, some already recorded, are in prospect for oranges, lemons, avocados, lettuce and cauliflower.

Refugees Pour Out Of Flooded Paducah

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 26 (AP)—Refugees poured out of this flood-stricken city of 38,000 on the Ohio river today, leaving behind at least 20 dead and a threat of fire from gasoline filmed waters.

Red Cross officials announced 14 persons drowned with the capsizing of a rescue barge coursing the city's streets. Survivors swam to nearby buildings. A 20,000 gallon tank toppled from its mooring in the city's southern supply district and spread a coating of inflammable fluid far across the water.

Refugees, riding boats over flooded streets, fled to near-by havens at the rate of 200 per hour, and a third of the 34,000 population was expected to be evacuated within the next few days. The city is under eight to 14 feet of water.

General Motors' Employees Split $10,700,000 Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Distribution of $10,700,000 among employees of General Motors Corporation was announced here today by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, who said the disbursement was hastened to provide for any emergencies that might have arisen because of the automobile strike.

The fund, which includes $6,500,000 contributed by the corporation, represents the proceeds of an employee savings and investment program, Mr. Sloan added. Part of the distribution is in cash and the balance in common stock of General Motors Corporation.

"Since the inauguration of this plan of organized saving, a total of approximately $242,500,000 has been paid out to this corporation's employees," Mr. Sloan continued. "Of this, $103,000,000 represented the company's contribution, and $139,000,000 was paid in by employees. With the 1936 class, the plan was discontinued in view of the social security act."

Each participant who paid $100 into the plan through 1931 is to receive $256 from the current distribution, according to Mr. Sloan. Four more series, or "classes," of the plan are yet to mature, and 13 classes have been completed.

"Having in view the present situation, with a large majority of the corporation's employees out of work through no fault of their own, every effort is being made to distribute the fund from the current maturing class at the earliest possible moment, to assist them over the emergency," the statement added.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr. has declined the request of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that executives of General Motors Corporation meet in her office Wednesday with leaders of the automotive strike in his company's plants.

"We cannot see our way clear," Mr. Sloan, president of the General Motors, wrote Secretary Perkins, "to accept the invitation to negotiate with the union while its representatives continue to hold our plants unlawfully."

He referred to the occupation of two Fisher Body plants at Flint, Mich., by "sit down" strikers."

The United Automobile Workers of America, which called the strikes, had accepted the summons from the Secretary of Labor and its ranking officers were en route to Washington when Sloan made public his rejection.

In his letter, Mr. Sloan said that John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization which is pressing for industrial unionization, "has taken the position that the plants would not be evacuated until we agree to recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the exclusive bargaining agency for all General Motors workers.

"In the face of this positive assertion and in view of the principles for which we stand, we are convinced the conferences you have suggested would lead to no beneficial result any more than did the proceedings of last week."

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Cincinnati Is Put On Water Ration; River Still Rises

By the Associated Press

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26—Cincinnatians trudged up and down the city's seven hills today, carrying cans, jugs, bottles—anything in which a little of the city's vanishing supply of drinking water could be got to their homes, Disaster, Dictator C. A. Dykstra reduced the water ration to one hour, and then, it was available only in the lower sections.

The river surface fluttered up and down just below 80 feet today, 28 feet above the Cincinnati flood stage and nearly nine feet higher than ever before in recorded history. The weather bureau said, however, that a secondary crest, due in a day or two, might send the river up to near 81 feet.

Half the city's 65,000 homeless crowded with remarkable cheerfulness into schools, churches and public buildings, waiting for the muddy water to fall sufficiently to permit a return to the havoc of what was once their homes.

Children, unmindful of the grim circumstances, welcomed the novelty of the situation and ran gaily about the refugees. Recreation directors arranged games and other diversions for their elders. Family groups remained intact, except that overnight sleeping arrangements placed fathers and mothers in separate dormitories.

Blasted Levee Traps 500 in New Torrent

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 26 (AP)—Relief boats cruised about a 131,000-acre Mississippi River floodway today, speeding rescue to an estimated 500 Missouri lowlanders trapped in the basin which was inundated in a desperate battle to save Cairo from the flood-swollen Ohio river.

Red Cross officials and a Missouri state highway department engineer said at least 500 were endangered when the Mississippi tumbled through crumbling levees to course across the $21,000,000 Birds Point-New Madrid, Mo., floodway, near the Mississippi-Ohio confluence below here.

Red Cross officials, directing relief boats from New Madrid, Mo., said the refugees did not appear in immediate peril. As soon as they were taken from the flood most of them were rushed to the court house at New Madrid, then sent to Sikeston, Mo., away from the river.

Army engineers dynamited through the levee to send the Mississippi into the spreading floodway and ease tension here, where every ablebodied man in the partially evacuated city labored atop a 60-foot seawall to hold back the Ohio.

More Than Million Acres In Mississippi Basin Wet

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Upward of 1,000,000 acres in the Mississippi Basin are under water now but most of this has been done by tributary streams. None could say what will happen when the Ohio river dumps its still unreached crests into the parent waterway.

Wholesale evacuations of beleaguered towns in Tennessee, western Kentucky, southeastern Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi burdened refugee centers, while the Mississippi felt out the strength of its confining dikes.

Fears were expressed a main line levee below Hickman, Ky., might give way. Workers were called to strengthen the weak strip with sand bags. Should the levee crevasse flood waters of the Mississippi would surge to a union with the burdened waters of Reelfoot Lake, whose levees already are weakened.

Gov. Carl E. Bailey, authorized by his Legislature to declare martial law in the East Arkansas flood zone, ordered three companies of guardsmen out at once when government engineers advised that the main Mississippi river levee at Mellwood, 20 miles south of Helena, "might go out within 24 to 36 hours."

Mrs. Catt Talks on War Cures

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of neutrality as a means of preventing war. People who have studied this matter would agree, I am sure, that any law of neutrality passed would not be a cure of war, but only a temporary help.

"Of course, if our country were to declare boldly for neutrality in all wars and at all times, and to keep on declaring it insistently until other nations believe it to be our permanent policy, and not something which applies only when we have no national self-interest in the particular war under consideration, then such a policy might do some lasting good."

Only Her Opinion

But Mrs. Catt, who has a sense of humor and a sense of proportion, cultivated through nearly a half century of work for suffrage and other causes, warned that her opinion was only that of one woman. This organization, she said, does not attempt to tell anybody what they should think on any issue; its purpose is to stimulate them to do their own thinking. The main difference between this year's meeting and the initial one of the committee 12 years ago, she said, is that so much has been learned about the causes of war in that period that nobody is sure any longer what they are. Many things people used to think of as "causes" are now seen to be merely "excuses," she said.

Despite all the war scares of the last few months, Mrs. Catt said she was convinced that the prospects for peace are better now than they have been at any time for 20 years. Militarists who might want to start wars are afraid, she said, first that their armaments are not really superior to those of other nations and second, that their own people may not be willing to support a war.

Discussed by Buell

At the opening meeting today the questions touched by Mrs. Catt and Miss Schain were discussed by an outside authority, Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association.

As for the possibility of war, Mr. Buell said:

"Although war is not imminent, a deadlock exists in Europe today. Unless a constructive political and economic settlement is soon made between Germany and the outside world, the outbreak of a general war during the next few years is not unlikely. But a settlement is possible." A social "transformation" is going on in Europe today, he said, with the result that class distinctions in both democracies and dictatorships are being reduced.

As Peace Policy

Upon the question of neutrality as a peace policy, Mr. Buell took a position not unlike that of the two leaders of the conference.

Giving in detail three reasons why he did not believe neutrality would keep this country out of war, he concluded:

"The adoption of neutrality legislation which will weaken France and England in their struggle against the three world dictatorships will increase pressure within America to come to the aid of the democracies; and thus, paradoxically enough, hasten our entrance into the next war.

"In view of this grave danger, the only sure means of keeping out of war is to assist in preventing it from breaking out. President Roosevelt is in a unique position to break the existing deadlock between the two great democracies and the three great dictatorships. Is it too much to expect that such a result might be obtained from a six-power economic conference in Washington?"

Although the conference has moved away from Washington for the first time this year, advance registration was well over that of last year. Miss Schain interprets this to indicate that mid-western women are keenly interested in peace.

Experts

(Continued from Page 1)

Blum Government—which in other than financial aspects seems steadier than many of its predecessors—would be intended to reassure capital, prevent the further flight of funds from France, and attract back French money which had taken refuge from other countries.

Reduce the Flow

This movement would, in turn, reduce the flow toward New York, and make easier the American Government's task of preventing this huge store of gold from becoming the basis of a damaging inflation movement.

Some further adjustment of the relationship between pound and dollar also appears to be under discussion. The pound stood at $4.91 yesterday, whereas the traditional parity was $4.86. If the pound and the franc alike were allowed to slip off in relation to the dollar, perhaps back to the old parity, the effect would be a higher dollar valuation.

On the theory that the dollar is undervalued at present—a very widely held view in expert circles—President Roosevelt could be accomplishing a desired result without appearing in the eyes of Congress to be reversing his financial policies.

This evaluation in the gold value of the dollar in terms of other world currencies, tending to check the movement of funds to this country, could be accomplished without the erstwhile inflationists in Congress knowing much about it. President Roosevelt could always reply: "I cannot control what France or Britain do."

Would Be Slight

The change in dollar devaluation would probably be but slight—about 1 per cent—but even fractional percentages are of great importance in the world interflow of money.

That some operation of the tripartite monetary agreement was in view seemed attested by the personnel of the group conferring at the Treasury, of which Secretary Morgenthau said: "You may see this same group back here three or four times over the next two or three weeks."

The international aspects of the discussion were shown by the presence of Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department, and H. Merle Cochran, first secretary and Treasury representative at the American Embassy in Paris, who was formerly stationed at Basel for liaison with the World Bank. Mr. Cochran was taken to the White House yesterday at the same time that Walter Runciman was there.

But of equal interest to students of Roosevelt monetary policy, who remember the turbulent days of 1933-34, when the "rubber-dollar" men were in and out of the Treasury, was the presence of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, former adviser to the Bank of England and the Treasury itself, who resigned because of disapproval of unorthodox monetary policies.

Back Again

Now he is back in consultative circles again, and with him John H. Williams, economic adviser to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, who is a well-known international financial expert of orthodox leanings. Likewise at the meeting was Walter W. Stewart of Case, Pomeroy & Co., who was a leading monetary negotiator for the Treasury in Hoover-Mellon-Mills days.

Sitting in, also, were George L. Harrison, president of the N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank, E. A. Goldenweiser, economist of the Federal Reserve board, and a group of Treasury experts including the manager of the stabilization fund, the director of the budget, the general counsel, and the special counsel on monetary matters.

In short, there was a galaxy of monetary expertness in which there was no apparent trace of the experimentalism of 1933, no professor of agriculture with a monetary theory, no advocate of a commodity dollar, no radio orator shouting against the "international bankers." Indeed, these financial authorities in the era of good feeling were almost all international bankers themselves.

British See Hope Of Better Trade In Runciman Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Hopes for increased trade for both Great Britain and the United States have been raised here by the cordiality of Mr. Runciman's reception in Washington.

What is looked forward to in the city of London circles is some international arrangement with regard to the interchange of goods comparable to the recent tripartite monetary agreement among Great Britain, the United States, and France which, as Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, said at the annual general meeting of that concern today, "has had the immediate effect of removing some of the uncertainty surrounding exchange, and may pave the way to more permanent arrangements for stabilizing currency relations."

In this connection Mr. McKenna expressed the opinion that the stage hasn't yet been reached whereat the upward trend of industry and trade will be halted. He also said:

"We're no longer subjected to the blind force of gold movements; we've an instrument of immense power working as occasion requires under single direction. With these things in our favor it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to find appropriate safeguards against each danger as it arises without forcing our industry back once more into stagnation."

Regarding the trend of Britain's future trade agreements, "including any made with the United States, a special committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce representing industry and trade here, generally has reported this month that "prudent revision" of existing arrangements should be the keynote of advance.

The Financial Times says today: "As leader in the initial movement, it is essential that Britain should avoid the temptation to drive too hard a bargain."

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Jan. 27	Plymouth	Feb. 2	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 6:00 am
‡Deutschland	Jan. 27	Hamburg	Feb. 6	Jan. 26, 8:00 pm	Jan. 27, 1:00 pm
Aquitania	Jan. 28	Cherbourg	Feb. 3	Jan. 27, 8:00 pm	Jan. 28, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 29	Plymouth	Feb. 7	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 12 noon
†Amer. Shipper	Jan. 30	Liverpool	Feb. 8	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 9:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York	Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 13, 4:00 pm	Feb. 13, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
‡Germany only.
†Great Britain and North Ireland only

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From these representative American industrialists we learn what business can do and expects to do to make recovery permanent.

"MAKING RECOVERY PERMANENT"
12 Articles
Jan. 27 - Feb. 9, 1937

No one wants his or her children to go through an experience like that just abating, especially when it is known that it *can* be avoided. Business leaders are soberly aware of their share in so stabilizing the forces of recovery that upsets cannot happen. So now, when the co-operation of industry and government is so vital to every American, The Christian Science Monitor gives you a graphic picture of what industry is thinking, in these twelve interesting articles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Czech Care for Minorities: German Children Educated In German-Teacher Schools

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has investigated the situation. He writes six articles. This is the fourth.*

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — So much has been heard beyond the borders of this state concerning the "plight" of the Sudetic Germans, that it is necessary to examine rather fully their real situation, especially since this is made the opportunity for propaganda by the Third Reich.

The world today naturally associates the Sudetic Germans with the name of Konrad Henlein, former head of the Turnerverband, or Gymnastic Federation, and now leader of the Heimatfront, which in the general election of May 19, 1935, won 44 of the 72 seats in the Czechoslovak Parliament falling to the German minority. This is, therefore, the strongest individual German party in Czechoslovakia, representing about 60 per cent of the German electorate.

The Heimatfront is the legal successor of the compulsorily-liquidated German National Socialist Workers' party, and its program is entirely Nazi. Its leaders speak as if they represent the whole German minority in this republic; they are confessedly protagonists of racialism, anti-Marxist, anti-liberal and anti-democratic. Henlein in his book, "Speeches" (1934), clearly reveals his ideal—the Sudetic Germans as an outpost of pan-Germanism.

Sudetic Germans

The Sudetic Germans are, in reality, divided into two sections, the Henleinites or "negativists," and the other German parties, the "activists," who are willing or anxious to co-operate in the democratic system of Czechoslovakia. The latter are naturally considered renegades by the Henleinites.

Konrad Henlein and his followers have shifted their ground considerably during the past two years, their demands increasing as National Socialism has strengthened itself over the northern borders. From complaints of cultural and economic repression, they have now advanced to the demand for political autonomy.

Let us look for a moment at the cultural complaints. It will cut no ice merely to state that in the Czechoslovak Constitution the rights of the minorities are carefully protected, or that this republic can at all times be arraigned before the League of Nations for non-observance of the guarantee it gave in 1919. It is best to look at the facts themselves.

Proper minority schools, definite rights in the use of its own language and full political and civic rights are fundamental to the existence of any minority. If its children are educated in their mother tongue, if its members can use their own language unhindered and have power to protect their particular interests, then such a minority can hardly maintain that it is menaced in modern Europe.

The total number of children of German-speaking parents in Czechoslovakia attending elementary schools, according to the position on Oct. 31, 1935, was 343,567. Of these 333,450, or 97 per cent, went to schools where German was the language of instruction. In the case of higher elementary schools, the number of German children attending was 89,864, and of these 83,563, or 93 per cent were taught in their own language.

In other words, of a total of 433,431 German children, 417,033 were being taught in German schools by German teachers. Comparing the number of German schools with those in which Czech or Slovak is the language of instruction, it is found that there is one German elementary school to 102.3 children, and one elementary class to 36.5 children, compared with one school to 117.8 children and one class to 39.1 children, for the Czech or Slovak schools. The Germans are less than 22.5 per cent of the total population, but they have 27.6 per cent, or 80 of the 290 secondary schools in the republic.

Higher Education

In higher education, German was the language of instruction in 80 secondary schools, 10 teachers' training colleges, 52 agricultural institutions, 48 commercial, and 98 technical and industrial training schools in the school year, 1933-34. There were also one university, Prague, two technical colleges, one academy of art, etc., for the Germans.

Concerning control of their own educational administrations, this is in the Germans' own hands through the independent German section of the Bohemian Educational Council. This department decides regarding the creation of schools, definitive appointment of teachers, etc. Of the 17 school inspectors, six are German. The school authorities in the German parishes are German.

These facts speak for themselves. In reality, the fundamental difference between the Czechoslovak state and the Henlein party is in the interpretation of "liberty of national education." The Government naturally demands that state responsibilities shall be remembered, and particularly that this republic is a democracy. Herr Henlein interprets "liberty of national education" as the teaching of National Socialist ideas to Czechoslovak Germans, regardless even of what the other 40 per cent of the Germans want.

Economic Difficulties

The complaints regarding economic repression of the Sudetic Germans have to be seen in their proper perspective in order that the reader may decide for himself how much is due to general economic conditions and how much to the Czech authorities. The world crisis of 1929 hit these frontier districts very hard, since the glass and textile industries here found work especially for export. Other factors which have played a part in making conditions among the Germans still worse might be traceable to the lack of confidence of the industrialists in that region of the Czechoslovak state and also in the Czech currency. This led them in the early postwar years to invest their savings and capital in marks, so that they suffered very badly as the result of the inflation in Germany in 1923. During the boom years they also contracted large debts, which were difficult to pay off later.

Unemployed in Czechoslovakia numbered 920,182 in February, 1933, and 480,340 in August, 1936. About one half of these were from the German districts. The percentage of Germans to Czechs employed in industry is 46 to 39.4 per cent, so that the former naturally felt the slump more than the latter. In their uncritical enthusiasm for things National Socialist, the Henleinites deliberately ignore the fact that the economic crisis in their area is also in no small measure due to the decline in Czechoslovak trade with Germany, because of the latter's foreign exchange restrictions. The tourist traffic centers in the Riesengebirge, etc., have had very, very few visitors from the Third Reich for this same reason.

German Employees

But the Sudetic Germans have complained, with a greater measure of justification, that in the recent past work has too often been given to Czechs instead of to local German employees. This mistake has been admitted by prominent Czech politicians and much is now being done to remedy it.

As for the other complaint, that not sufficient posts in the public services are filled by Germans, it must be remembered that this is a question of confidence.

"It is comprehensible," as President Benes said some months ago, "that a democratic state does not wish to entrust its administration to officials who profess fascist totalitarian or communist principles."

That is largely the reason there are so few Germans in the public service. The figures at the 1930 census were 141,000 Germans, as against 583,764 Czechs and Slovaks.

But even if these cultural and economic complaints were justified and remedied, this would not satisfy the aspirations of the Henlein party as expressed today. They now demand that "the racial frontiers within which our nation may freely develop shall be respected." In other words, this means the creation of a new state within the state, and one based upon the racial principle. How long this would or could remain outside the orbit of Berlin is questionable. Such a solution is impossible from the point of view of the future of Czechoslovakia and would never be tolerated.

Henlein Looks to Berlin

Fundamentally, therefore, the great difficulty in the way of an understanding between the Czechoslovak Government and the Henlein party is that the latter looks to Berlin rather than Prague for its moral, if not its material support. The problem of this party is fundamentally what it has been for generations of Sudetic Germans. Their politico-geographical position and their lack of political acumen kept them for generations wavering between Berlin and Vienna. Then, in the early postwar years, during the time of politicians like Lodgmann, it was hesitancy between Berlin and Prague. This latter uncertainty has split the Sudetic Germans themselves into two sections. The Henleinites turn toward the Third Reich, while the German agrarians, (Bund der Deutschen), and the German Christian Socialists, now termed the "activists," maintain their co-operation with the other nationalities within this republic.

The Sudetic German problem today is not simply racial. The issue is that of "Weltanschauung" or "world outlook." What Henlein and his followers do not realize is that the opportunities which they have of putting their case to the world and of carrying on their political propaganda through such a daily newspaper as "Die Zeit," which is little more than a replica of the editorial opinions of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin, is due to the existence of that form of fair play in this state which they explicitly condemn as naïve—viz. democracy.

Green Girdle of Parks for London

Council acquires tracts of land touching hills and downs, forests and lakes, giving every type of pastoral beauty.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans for the green belt around London are complete.

Within a year or two local authorities on the outskirts of the city will, with the aid of the London County Council, have preserved for the nation an almost continuous ring of parkway around the capital, at a radius of from 15 to 20 miles from Piccadilly Circus.

At present the green belt scheme is almost exactly half way to completion. The L. C. C. has spent £1,000,000 in grants to aid the buying of property, just half of the total amount promised for the purpose.

Nearly 30,000 acres of land have already been acquired for the public and saved from the hands of builders.

According to one calculation, the land is equivalent in extent to a strip of parkway 400 yards wide from London to Liverpool, a distance of 200 miles.

The belt stretches from Egham, by the Thames, to Rickmansworth in the west, thence eastward to Chipping Barnet and the Epping Forest and then southward to the Thames again at Rainham.

Hills, Forests and Lakes

In the south it covers a large portion of the North Downs, links up the Surrey Hills and bears around to the Thames once more, to complete the circle, at Runnymede, where King John was forced by his Peers to set his seal to the Magna Charta.

Almost every type of scenery and pastoral beauty is touched by the green girdle of London—thickly wooded hills, undulating green fields, downs, forests, lakes, farmland and steep heights. It would take a walker about three days to walk around London through the girdle.

The success of the scheme is a tribute to Mr. R. Coppock, former bricklayer, who is now chairman of the L. C. C. Parks Committee. Mr. Coppock has pushed the scheme vigorously for a number of years and has recently spent much of his time with council surveyors picking out sites which would be worth acquiring to include in the green belt scheme.

Tribute Paid to Chairman

When Mr. Coppock recently gave a report of the progress of the scheme to the council meeting he was cheered, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, chairman of the L. C. C., declared that Mr. Coppock has rendered the city and the home counties distinguished public service.

Mr. Coppock replied by paying a tribute to the enthusiasm and co-operation of the eight county councils adjoining the L. C. C.'s administrative area.

"It is largely owing to their energy in bringing forward proposals," he said, "that we are able to record wonderful progress in the first 20 months of the scheme. Seldom have any joint enterprises been carried out by county authorities in London and Greater London which have been so helpful in cementing good relations."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Seamen Flock to Hiring Halls As Strike Ends in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Loosed from the requirements of picket duty with the collapse of the Atlantic coast maritime strike on Jan. 24, hundreds of jobless seamen descended upon hiring halls here today in search of their first employment in nearly three months.

Personnel officials said that weeks might elapse before the surplus of marine labor, accumulated at the port of New York as a direct result of the prolonged strike, could be absorbed by the shipping lines. Unemployed seamen meanwhile were expected to find relief at various public and private agencies and at a soup kitchen continued in operation by the strike strategy committee.

Demand Excellent

While the demand for experienced men was described as excellent, many vessels staffed during the strike with inexperienced crews were still at sea, and it was anticipated that much time must necessarily elapse before they would return to sign on new groups of seamen.

At offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company, whose operating subsidiaries—United States Lines, Panama Pacific Line and American Merchant Line—were seen as having shouldered the chief burdens of the strike, it was reported that men were being hired "without discrimination." The steamship Virginia of the Panama Pacific Line, was said to have carried a crew made up of 80 per cent of men previously employed by the line when she steamed from here for Ensenada, Lower California, Saturday afternoon.

Strike Hearing Held

Men formerly on strike reported, however, that they were being forced to sign statements repudiating the strike strategy committee and pledging allegiance to the regular officers of the International Seamen's Union, against whose orders the strike was called here by an insurgent group under the direction of Joseph Curran, committee chairman.

Mr. Curran, claiming to represent the "rank and file" of the east coast's marine labor, was in Washington today to testify before the National Labor Relations Board that entrenched officers of the Seamen's Union had exercised dictatorial power over the membership, signing contracts with shipping companies under circumstances which deprived the men of proper benefits and continued the officers themselves in power through illegal machinations. Repudiation of official acts of the union found a popular voice in the strike, he held.

As the strike leader urged further investigation of union affairs, workmen dismantled information and registration booths in the committee's headquarters near the Manhattan waterfront. Men who had carried sandwich boards and other picketing signs designed to influence public sympathy for the insurgent cause turned in their equipment at strike headquarters. An interrupted telephone call to the committee's offices told of the end of the strike, with the explanation that a telephone bill of $900 remained unpaid.

Strike Called Ineffective

Harbor observers here viewed the 11-week-old strike as having become largely ineffective, even before its leaders had decided to call a halt upon their drive for recognition and concessions from Atlantic and gulf steamship companies. They stressed that intercoastal traffic, representing the chief services interrupted, continued at a slow pace because of the effective waterfront strike on the Pacific coast. North Atlantic traffic at no time was seriously affected by strike efforts here.

As a matter of fact, the stream of water-borne commerce in and out of the nation's largest port for weeks has flowed with little interference from the strikers, due to the efforts of the regular leadership of the International Seamen's Union in recruiting crews for the lines with which it had a contract.

Pacific Coast Next

Steamship operators could have moved intercoastal vessels from New York Harbor with ease, it was held, but have hesitated to do so on the grounds that once the vessels arrived at Pacific coast ports, labor conditions there would not permit them to be "worked." It was for this reason that the steamship Virginia, carrying passengers for Los Angeles and San Francisco, cleared for Ensenada, a small seaport 70 miles below the Mexican border. Representatives of the Panama Pacific Line said today that the Virginia would unload her passengers in small boats at Ensenada, from which they were to be taken by motorbus to San Diego, Calif., and from there by train to California points.

However, with the annoyances of the Atlantic coast strike out of the way, steamship operators turned to the task of reopening their services to California and the Pacific Northwest, hoping meanwhile for an early settlement of the west coast situation.

Boycott Continues

Most strike leaders were in Washington, but from those who remained here came an estimate that 40 vessels in New York harbor would not be released by abandonment of the strike, these being ships which the workmen had agreed to boycott until the western dispute was settled. Twenty-eight of them were said to be Pacific coast vessels.

This angle of the strike situation recalled the early phases of the dispute when it proceeded on the grounds of a sympathy movement to aid the cause of maritime unions on the Pacific coast and before the Curran leadership shifted the nature of its campaign to a general strike, which, however, did not attract support from longshoremen and other union groups.

Earliest Date for Spoons

The earliest English reference to spoons is in a will dated 1259.

Child Labor Vote In Kentucky Seen As Rift in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky.—When Kentucky, on Jan. 13, became the twenty-fifth state to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, it marked the first break in the solid ranks of the South, heretofore unanimously opposed to the proposal. The natural question at once is: Does adherence of this southern state portend a change in the South's attitude toward the proposed amendment?

In the view of legislative observers, the answer is: Yes, if the Roosevelt influence is as strong and productive of results elsewhere as in Kentucky.

In 1926, the Kentucky general assembly flatly refused to ratify the proposal. At other times since, the resolution has never come to a vote on the floor of either House.

Call Amended

When Kentucky's youthful Governor, Albert B. Chandler, summoned the Legislature for a special session on Christmas Eve, he did not contemplate consideration of the amendment. The opportunity was not overlooked in Washington, however, and at the solicitation of President Roosevelt, the Governor amended his call, after the legislators convened, and personally addressed each branch of the assembly.

But ratification was not obtained, even then, without a struggle. All the Governor's influence and reputed federal political pressure were necessary to overcome three opposing interests—agricultural, industrial, and religious.

Children Work in Fields

Kentucky is a state, like others in the South, where tenants' children work in the fields almost from the time they are able to walk. For years, the school year in Kentucky rural sections began in July and ended at Christmas. Thus it did not interfere with the weeding, spring planting and cultivating. The system still obtains in many counties.

The strength of the South's opposition to the child labor amendment probably lies in the fear of the farmers, chiefly tenants, that it will deprive them of the labor of their boys and girls in the fields. That fear was voiced vigorously on the floor of both legislative houses in Kentucky by Senators and Representatives from rural districts.

Farmers Assured

Governor Chandler, however, told the lawmarkers: "If I thought it would prevent a farmer working his boy or give the Federal Government power to tell him how he should raise his child, I'd be against it."

The latter reference may have been in reply to the charge of a senator that the amendment would "enable the Federal Government to regulate and control the mental and physical activities of every child until he is 18."

New Compromise Plan Opens Way to Peace in Dock Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Union groups studied shipowners' "final" offers in the 88-day Pacific coast maritime strike today together with a peace plea from 15 west coast congressmen at Washington.

Optimism that a settlement might be near was felt in some quarters as two of the five striking unions took "feeler" votes on shipowners' offers. Other unions were reported considering similar action.

The congressmen sent telegrams urging both sides to "make every practical concession with a view of securing an early and permanent solution."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26—New negotiations in the record-length maritime strike, resulting from a compromise proposal for settlement of the longshoremen's dispute, gave the first impetus toward ending the strike seen here in days.

The compromise offer came after a shipowner proposal turned down by the International Longshoremen's Association—the largest and most powerful of the seven striking unions—and secondly, a similar refusal of an ILA offer by the shipowners. Observers close to the waterfront dispute agree that if the longshoremen, numbering more than 18,000 of the 40,000 strikers, come to a final agreement with the operators it should be but a short time before an agreement is reached with the six other unions and a vote taken by all union members to end the expensive impasse.

Compromise Offer

This "insert plan" submitted contains points considered fundamental by both sides. It would mean that the longshoremen would be paid their present wage scale of 95 cents an hour for straight time, and for overtime $1.40 an hour for all work performed after the first six hours when that period ended prior to 5 p. m. The work day being spread from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The primary object of this proposal was to provide a short working day for the stevedores, but to also insure the employer of an eight hour working day. It would tend to spread the work among more workers, with the majority only working six hours a day, it is asserted. The employers have constantly maintained their unwillingness to agree that all time worked after 3 p. m. is overtime. But it is thought that the 95 cent an hour wage, which was the basis of the disputed 1934 award, instead of an increase to $1 might be acceptable.

The employers have previously turned down the union's proposals, according to Thomas G. Plant, ship operator spokesman, because they did not recognize the clear intent of the 1934 award upon which the new proposal was based, and because it did not contain any provision for enforcement.

The reason both sides and the public tend toward hopefulness in these new negotiations is the fact that federal mediators have told the White House that federal intervention is the only way out.

The action of the federal mediators plus the constant pressure for federal intervention has brought that possibility dangerously near in the opinion of both disputants. They would prefer to settle it by themselves if they could.

Furthermore, some hope is seen in the agreement of both sides to consider the terms of the compromise.

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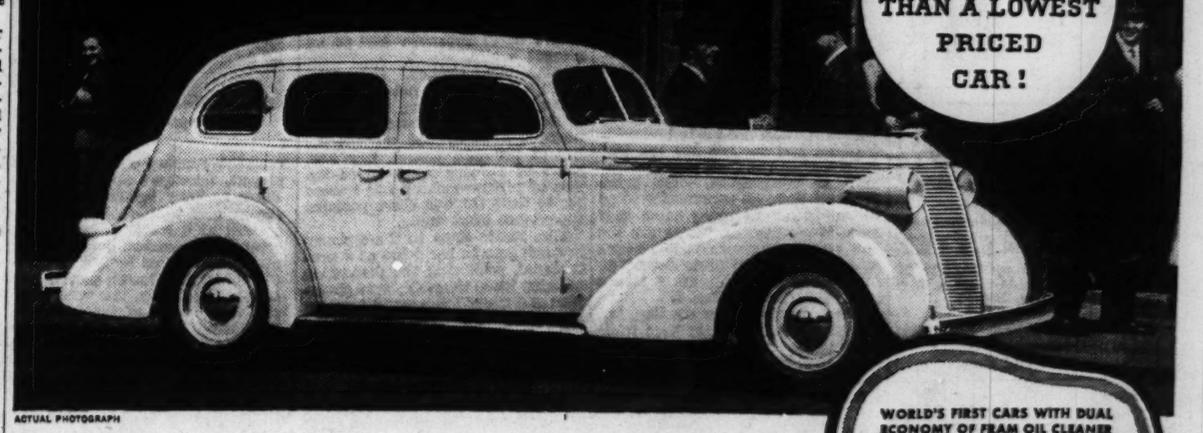

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Smith, c		c, N. Colville
Clapper, rw		lw, Shibicky
Portland, ld		rd, Coulter
Shore, rd		ld, Heller
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Bruins Alternates—Shields, Hollett, F. Cook, Weiland, Goldsworthy, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.
Rangers Alternates — Dillon, Patrick, Boucher, Keeling, Murdoch, Watson, Cooper, Pratt, Johnson.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Art Ross and Red Dutton got their heads together the other night and out of the conference grew a trade, Joe Jerwa going back to Americans for Allan Shields. Tonight Shields will make his first appearance as a Bruin against the fast-skating New York Rangers.

All in all the deal looks satisfactory for both sides. Jerwa cannot play his best hockey for Art Ross because of conditions dating way back. Last year he played with Americans and was one of the outstanding defensemen of the league, leading the Canadian division defensemen in scoring.

Shields is comparatively a young man but he has been in the National League for 10 years. While he never acquired the polish to be rated with the top-notch defensemen he has geen known as a rugged, hard-hitting bodychecker. He turned professional with Ottawa back in 1927 and has played with Philadelphia, Ottawa, Montreal and Americans since.

The new defenseman of the Bruins is a versatile athlete although his greatest fame came in hockey. He also took a fling at professional wrestling some time ago. He is 29 years of age, is almost six feet in height and weighs around 190 pounds.

The invading Rangers ended a protracted slump Sunday night when they defeated Toronto Maple Leafs. The New Yorkers had gone five games without a victory and out of the 10 possible points they had taken only one as a result of a one-all tie with Canadiens.

Some hockey critics declared at the beginning of the season that the Rangers had too many youngsters to maintain the pace of a long, hard season. Whether the recent slump bears out their prediction remains to be seen, but the elongated Ranger manager, Lester Patrick, is not of that opinion, although he does expect that his youngsters will need more time before the team will be ready for these lengthy campaigns.

Against the Bruins the Rangers have broken even to date. In the opening clash between them here at the Garden early in the season, the New Yorkers swept the Bruins off their feet with a 6—1 triumph. Two overtime ties by scores of two-all followed, and in the last engagement played here the Bruins won by a margin of 3 to 2.

Interscholastic Meet At Garden Saturday

With the meet record as their objective, Newton and Medford will meet in the final of 12 relays in the tenth annual Northeastern University interscholastic track meet at the Garden on Saturday afternoon. These two schools rate as the outstanding teams for the annual Husky event, and their relay meeting should be one of the features.

The teams have been matched as far as possible on relative ability rather than on rivalry of long standing. The rivals have plenty of chances later in the season to meet, and most of the schools have requested that they have new competition.

Everett and Brockton meet in the other two-team affair, while the other 10 events involve three schools. The Malden, Lynn Classical, Roxbury Memorial tangle in the middle of the program promises loads of thrills.

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Proud of Each Other

By a Staff Photographer

Sonja Henie, Professional Figure Skater and Former World Amateur Champion, Who Appears at the Boston Garden on Wednesday and Thursday Nights, Shown With Her Mother in Hotel Suite

Norwegian Skating Star Enjoys Performing as a Professional

Sonja Henie At Garden Two Nights

Sonja Henie will be held over another night. Because of the public response to the Norwegian skater's appearance here Wednesday night, Manager George V. Brown of the Boston Garden has arranged to have her skate here again on Thursday night.

The midget automobile races, scheduled for Thursday, will be postponed a week. Efforts will be made to hold Les Canadiens, amateur hockey team from Canada, to play the Olympics in a second game. If that cannot be arranged another game will be sought.

Not so many years ago a charming little girl from Norway, Sonja Henie, captivated Americans with an almost unbelievable exhibition of skating perfection. A sympathetic understanding revealed the hidden personality of the little girl although she did not have a complete command of the English language.

Today, that same little girl, a trifle older but none the less charming and beautiful, has bridged the void which had retarded her personality. Long schooling under expert tutoring of Hollywood has provided a command of the English language sufficiently to enable her to express herself completely in words as well as action.

Yesterday Sonja Henie withstood a lengthy grilling of some 30 reporters, sports writers, columnists, feature writers, publicity men, and the persistence of press photographers. All requests for poses were willingly complied with and questions were readily answered. And those questions were answered correctly too, without the aid of coaching.

Handles Press Well

Papa and Mama Henie stood by for the most part, but their daughter is quite capable today of handling the press without help. The usual questions: Did she like Hollywood? Yes. Does she really enjoy being a professional skater? Oh! Yes. (At $7000 for a night here.) Marriage? Not yet. Prospects? No. Like the country here? Yes. Going to live here? Probably. And so on without a slip.

Beautifully clothed, the Miss Henie of today is not the Miss Henie of amateur fame, she is more fascinating. She has absorbed all the teaching of Hollywood without the loss of her own charm. Her long hours of arduous rehearsal in the part of picture making has trained her to drift through these personal appearance tours easily.

Miss Henie came to these shores late last year in her debut as a professional, possessing the distinction of being three times Olympic champion and many times world amateur champion. For background she needed no more and universally is recognized as the greatest girl skater.

Star of Skating Movie

At that time she completed a tour of the larger cities and profited handsomely. Successful screen tests and the resourceful facilities of Hollywood produced Miss Henie in an excellent sound picture. That movie is showing around the country at present.

Close upon the appearance of the picture Miss Henie went under the management of Hugo Quist, who says little but does much. He formerly handled the great Finnish runner, Paavo Nurmi. Today Miss Henie is traveling north and south along the Atlantic coast in personal appearances, and the skating public, enlarged by movie fans, is storming the buildings where she appears.

Tomorrow night the Norwegian girl will skate before and between periods of an amateur hockey game at the Boston Garden. There will be some, of course, who will enjoy the efforts of the hockey players, but thousands will be there to see one performer—Sonja Henie.

Today she practiced at the Garden and not a few attempted to gain admittance for that tidbit. W. M.

Penn State Looms As a Real Threat

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Penn State, basketball "doormat" of the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference last season, looms as a real contender for the title this year—but only if something should happen to slow the pace of the speeding Pitt Panthers.

The Nittany Lions, beaten by Pitt last Saturday, moved into a second-place tie with Temple last night, when they whipped Carnegie Tech, the 1936 champion, 35 to 30. That gave them a record of two victories and one defeat against Pitt's 3-to-1 standing.

Temple has a chance to break the deadlock and tie Pitt for the lead Friday, when the Owls play Georgetown at Washington, while Pitt's Panthers have an opportunity to go further ahead Saturday when they meet West Virginia. These are the only remaining games on this week's schedule and Penn State doesn't go into action until it plays a return game with Carnegie Feb. 8.

The Lions were slow starting, but put on steam when they were trailing 3 to 11, breezed ahead to an 18-to-15 lead at half time and made it 32 to 21 before Tech put on a belated rally. Prosser was high scorer for Penn State with 13 points, but Sol Miehoff was an important figure, netting a field goal to give the Lions their first lead and another at the close to clinch the victory.

Hockey at Springfield

A Maroon team skated out on the rink last week—the first hockey team to represent Springfield College in almost a decade. Through the co-operation and fine sportsmanship of J. L. Garneau, boss of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, the college is able to try its skill against that of other college teams. The sextet meets the Yale Jayvees, who have been giving the Eli varsity some stiff competition this winter, in the Arena tonight, and on Feb. 9 the St. Anselms sextet will visit Springfield. The team is being coached by Leo Netter, who has had such excellent success in producing lacrosse teams at Springfield.

Vines Ties Up Series

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 26 (AP)—Before a capacity crowd of 4000, including representatives of the British Embassy in Washington, Ellsworth Vines, lanky American ace, whipped the former English amateur champion, Fred Perry, in straight games, 6—4, 6—2, last night to deadlock their exhibition tour competition at five victories each.

Di Maggio Can Hardly Wait For Spring Training

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio can hardly wait. The New York Yankee outfielding star of 1936 is straining at the leash. Springtime can't come too soon for the long-legged Italian youth who carved his name in bold letters in his major league debut last year. The spring training is a lark for Joe.

"I sure have missed the feel of that old apple," says Di Maggio with almost as much feeling as if he had been away from the sport for three years instead of three months. "That foot at training camp last spring cost me a lot of time and I missed the first 17 games of the season. This year I want to play in every game."

Since he helped the Yankees ring down the curtain last fall with a world championship, Joe has taken things as easily as is possible for a 22-year-old youngster who thinks and talks in terms of baseball.

Doesn't Play Golf

His daily routine is simple and his diversions few. He doesn't play golf. He floated placidly through a football season that had the rest of the community standing on its collective ear.

A sand-lot baseball game between teams of grammar school kids attracted and held his attention on a day when 90,000 pigskin followers were blotting out the seats of a college football stadium miles away.

His chief pleasure is crab fishing, which is part of the Di Maggio family's business. It is up at 3 o'clock in the morning, a trip through the Golden Gate on his older brother Tom's boat and then 12 hours spent pulling nets from the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Some fun!

Formerly a bashful boy, whose conversation consisted mainly of "yes" or "no," and an expressionless face, Joe has developed into an after-dinner speaker of considerable force. His presence has been in great demand at boys' clubs and civic organizations throughout Northern California. Naturally, his subject has been baseball. He tells about the Yankees, the club's hitting power, and what an "iron man" First Baseman Lou Gehrig is.

Shortstop at First

If they ask about Di Maggio, he tells how he broke in as a shortstop with the San Francisco Seals in the last three games of 1932; went in as a pinch hitter in the third game of the 1933 season, was sent to right field the next inning and has been a regular outfielder since.

Di Maggio finished his first big league season with a batting average of .323. He thinks he'll boost the mark this year; says he knows the ropes better and has the pitchers sized up.

The toughest pitcher he found to hit was Mel Harder of Cleveland and the most difficult place to play, the Cleveland Stadium.

"Too much acreage in the left and center fields at Cleveland. And all the pitching is tough if you're not on your toes."

Defends Title

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr.

Defeats Eleonora R. Sears for the Second Straight Year in Massachusetts Squash Racquets Final at Harvard Club Today. Score: 15—6, 18—14, 15—10

Prout Games Attracting Many Stars

Having lined up what looks like the best mile run at an indoor meet in Boston in several years, Bill Kenney continues to announce other attractions due to round out a better-than-average indoor track meet for the Prout Memorial games at the Boston Garden Saturday night.

That mile event alone is worth the price of admission to any track meet. The setup for the Prout trophy as it now stands includes Archie San Romani, Emporia Teachers College student, who has forged to the front rapidly of late; Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Don Lash.

Romani is the star of the meet through having beaten both Cunningham and Jack Lovelock, Australian miler and Olympic 1500-meter champion, in a special race at Princeton last fall during the halves of a football game in 4m. 9s. Since then he has defeated Cunningham again, this time at the Sugar Bowl grid game last December.

Last year Romani appeared in indoor meets, but had not reached the form to offer much in the way of competition. Gene Venzke and Lash have been training regularly for the indoor meets and both are ready to make their 1937 debut in the "big time" racing this Saturday.

The mail which brought the entry of Ben Johnson, Columbia University sprinter, to the office of Kenney enlivened the dash events. Johnson has been an unfortunate sprinter in regard to mishaps, but apparently has recovered, and with Marty Glickman, Syracuse sprinter, and Eddie O'Sullivan of the New York Curb entered, there will be no loafing in the short races.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Nineteenth Century Players

Announcement that a special board will soon give out names of nineteenth century baseball men whose outstanding efforts in that game's pioneer years qualified them for membership in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., is good news to those who are interested in this venture. That a vote by the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America could never select the right names, or any names, based on a 75 per cent vote, has been quite evident for some time. Even the committee which was named a year ago and was composed of the older newspaper men was not able to pick a single name under the conditions of the vote. That being the case, it is very apparent that some other person or committee must be named to select a list of eligibles for the honor and then have them voted on with something like a majority vote being enough to win a place in the Hall of Fame.

Al Spalding

Should Be at Least Twenty

Opinions will differ greatly as to just how many and which ones of the pioneer days should be given places of honor. There is, however, no question but what at least 20 of the old-timers should be named, and even this number could hardly do justice to all the nineteenth century players, managers and officials. Who can consider a baseball Hall of Fame as truly representative that does not have the names of such famous men as A. G. Spalding, one of the greatest pitchers of all time, as well as a manufacturer of baseball goods; Adrian C. Anson, the great first baseman and manager of the Chicago Nationals, and a player who batted for .300 or better for 20 years; George Wright, famous Cincinnati and Boston shortstop; Buck Ewing of the New York Giants; Charley Comiskey, the "Old Roman," who was a great first baseman and later owner of the Chicago White Sox; "Old Horse" Radbourne, Providence pitcher; Cal McVey, famous Cincinnati player; Dennis Brouthers, Detroit and Boston first baseman, who batted for .300 15 years, or Mike Kelly, one of the smartest and greatest of players? And these are names which are entitled to be selected just for what they did for the game as players.

Managers and Officials

But surely no baseball Hall of Fame can be complete which does not contain the names of some of the great managers and umpires who added their bit toward making baseball America's national game. Such managers as Connie Mack, John J. McGraw, Hugh Jennings, Ed Hanlon, Harry Wright and Frank G. Selee would never be picked for what they did as baseball players and yet they should certainly be selected for their managerial ability. Then, too, how can the umpires be passed up entirely. Tim Hurst, Silk O'Loughlin, Billy Evans and a number of other arbiters should be added to the list to make it really representative of baseball. It is certainly incumbent on those who are in charge of selecting the honor roll to see that the old-timers are picked just as soon as possible and if it cannot be done by voting, then it would be well if a committee of three made up from such men as George Wright, Walter S. Barnes, Jacob C. Morse, John A. Heydler, Bob Quinn, Edward F. Bangs and Connie Mack should be appointed to name at least 20 from the nineteenth century. Then let the voting continue yearly with the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America selecting by vote as has been done up to the present time. Selecting as they are now, there is no chance of the old-timers getting their just due.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Zeke Bonura may be yelling for $12,000, but he'll sign for less and like it . . . And it won't be long . . . Fred Perry has been invited to play an exhibition match in London in the spring during the coronation ceremonies . . . Football coaches right now are hallooing over "D. X." Bible's stroke in getting $15,000 a year and a 10-year contract to coach football at Texas . . . Ordinarily a 10-year contract shouldn't come up for discussion again for 10 years, but this one will be unearthed and waved before the coaches at every charge of overemphasis . . . And since the Texas president gets $7500, the argument will be hard to beat.

Switzer Wins Medal Honors

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Joe Switzer of St. Louis, Mo., toured the St. Augustine links in 74 yesterday to win medal honors in the qualifying round of the Florida winter championship golf.

Fabian Gaffke Signs Contract For '37 Season

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fabian Gaffke, rookie outfielder from the Minneapolis club, who makes his winter home in Milwaukee, has signed his 1937 Boston Red Sox contract, it was announced this morning by Manager Joe Cronin. The 22-year-old newcomer will battle Mel Almada—whose contract arrived at Fenway Park yesterday—Dominic Dallesandro, Lindsey Deal and Colonel "Buster" Mills for one of the two openings in Cronin's outfield.

One would never stamp Gaffke as a promising recruit after glancing at the 1936 official American League batting averages. Appearing in 15 games late in September, he hit .127, collecting only seven safe drives in 55 trips to the plate. This is far from being an outstanding debut, but Cronin reversed this attitude this morning by predicting a bright future for the youngster.

"Don't pay any attention to those 1936 averages," replied the Red Sox manager. "They do him a great injustice.

Joined Team Late

"Gaffke joined the Red Sox very late in the season, when shadows had dropped over every ball park in the American League," continued Joe. "Those shadows bother even veteran batters, and make it especially tough for a youngster just breaking in.

"Gaffke played his first big league ball game against the Chicago White Sox at Comiskey Park and Vernon Kennedy was on the mound for the White Hose. Kennedy is normally a good pitcher, but that afternoon he had everything. We couldn't touch him. And of course he must have looked even better to young Gaffke.

"The following day we moved to Detroit, and the first pitcher we looked at there was none other than Tommy Bridges. You know Tommy. Gaffke had to face two really great pitchers on successive afternoons. After that he never could get started.

"But this year he'll start from scratch at Sarasota, and I believe he'll win over one of those regular outfield berths. He's fast, has a good throwing arm, and hit .342 in the Class AA American Association. So don't be fooled by that .127 average."

Cramer in Center

Roger Cramer has center field clinched, unless mishaps interfere, but the other two garden jobs are wide open. Almada has the edge in experience, and probably will have right field to himself as long as he can keep punching base hits through the infield. But Gaffke, Dallesandro, Deal and Mills have an equal chance at left field, and possibly right if Almada gets off to a slow start.

Incidentally, official fielding averages show Gaffke accepted 25 chances without an error in those 15 late-season contests.

* * *

Five Red Sox are now signed and ready to go. They are—Pitcher Ted Olson, Outfielders Almada, Gaffke and Dallesandro, and Coach Tom Daly.

The Boston Bees are easily the last major-league club to mail out contracts for 1937. President Bob Quinn will probably keep the athletes guessing until some time next week.

* * *

Twenty-eight more days before the Bees' advance guard boards the Seaboard Air Line for St. Petersburg and Waterfront Park.

* * *

The Cincinnati Reds' 1937 roster lists 36 players, including 14 pitchers, 4 catchers, 10 infielders and 8 outfielders. Chuck Dressen's first squad reports at Tampa, Fla., March 1, and plays its opening exhibition game against the Yankees at St. Petersburg March 18. The Reds play games with the Red Sox at Winston-Salem, Durham and Rocky Mount, N. C., en route north.

* * *

An old friend of Fenway Park is among the Cincinnati outfield candidates—Jack Rothrock, who toured the Rochester pastures last season and batted .299.

Zamparelli Not to Run Unless in Top Shape

Unless he is in top shape, Northeastern's Hawk Zamparelli will not compete in the Larrivee two-mile at the Garden on Saturday.

Zampy is making no predictions about his ability, nor is his coach, Ed Parsons, but if he is right he will run the two-mile in close to 9:30, which would put him in the prizes. Last Thursday he ran a pair of three-quarters, the first in 3:27 and the second in 3:22, and earlier in the week he had done a 4:32 mile on the very slow "Y" track.

Last year the stuffy atmosphere slowed him up and he was forced to drop out of the Prout feature, but he has trained much more rigidly and now is more or less used to inside competition. The only thing now is his physical condition.

Kathryn Hemphill Leads

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Displaying the brand of golf that carried her to the semifinals in the national last year, Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., led 27 starters in the qualifying rounds of the Charlotte Harbor annual women's golf championship of champions yesterday. Carding 39 for the first nine, the attractive young Carolinian came in with a 37, one over par, for a 76 score to give her a two-stroke lead for the medal over Patty Berg of Minneapolis, defender of the Helen Hicks trophy.

College Basketball Results

Alma 25, Central (Mich.) S. T. 23.
Bluffton 36, Ohio Northern 35.
Hillsdale 29, Albion 25.
Iowa S. T. 33, Omaha 24.
Michigan 32, Chicago 19.
Notre Dame 55, Western Reserve 30.
Penn A. C. 38, Utah S. C. 29.
Penn State 35, Carnegie Tech 30.
Southern Oregon N. 35, Albany 32.
Western Ky. T. 40, Vanderbilt 27.
Willamette 39, Portland 38.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 26, 1937

Problem No. 1899

By C. Mansfield

Black 5 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

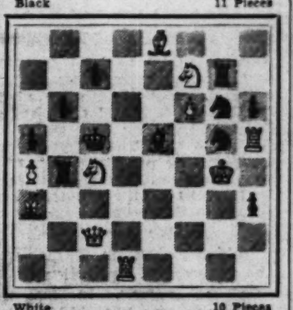
(From "A Genius of the Two-Mover," and proof enough of the aptness of the title. It was awarded first prize, Shakbladet, 1930, and has since become a classic, being frequently quoted.)

Problem No. 1900

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

By V. L. Eaton

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Mr. Eaton confesses this is a little rough. The main variation is perhaps too brutal, but the defenses are thematic.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1897. Kt-Q7

No. 1898. 1. B-B8 threatens
2. QxQP
1. ——— P-Q3
2. Q-R7ch
1. ——— B-Kt5
2. KxP
1. ——— B-R4
2. K-K7 K-Kt3
3. QxKP (Beautiful and unexpected model mate)

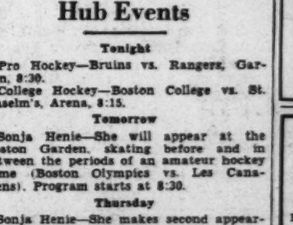
End-Game No. 340. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-K6, KxKt; 3 Q-B4ch, P-Q4; 4 PxPch, K-B3; 5 P-Q6ch, Kt-Q4; 6 PxB, RxP; 7 KtxKt, Kt-K4; 8 Q-B4ch, K-Kt; 9 KtxRch, and wins.

End-Game

This simple position was composed by N. D. Grigoriev, one of the leading Soviet composers. It is the type of position that looks easy, but really requires fairly critical play. The complete winning process takes about 18 moves.

End-Game No. 341

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Frank J. Marshall, former United States champion, in a recent radio talk in connection with Station WNYC's regular Sunday morning chess broadcast, brought out the fact that no definite steps had yet been taken to insure proper financial backing for a United States entry at the international team tournament to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, this summer. The United States team has been victorious in the three previous contests, and it would be a pity if there should be no representative of this country this year.

In all probability funds will be raised, doubtless at the very last minute; but if there were a really strong nationwide chess organization, such support would be comparatively easy. The American Chess Federation is making a determined effort to build such a national chess body.

For the annual membership fee of $1, members receive the book of the Philadelphia tournament, containing 15 of the best games, and two bulletins, one on the "Teaching of Chess," and another on the "Social Values of Chess." Surely these easily are worth a dollar to any chess enthusiast. All chess players not already members of the federation may help this worthy cause by sending $1 membership fee to Ernest Olfe, secretary and treasurer, 1111 N. Tenth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

This game determined first prize in the recent Hastings tournament. At the time it was played, Fine was leading with a score of seven consecutive wins. Alekhine, who had drawn with Eliskases, winning the others, needed to beat Fine to outscore him in the final standing. In a more or less conventional Ruy Lopez, Alekhine offered a P and thereby gained a strong attack. This Fine was able to repulse, but by a skilful regrouping of pieces, Alekhine was able to stage a victorious assault on Fine's KBP.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Fine Black	Alekhine White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 QR-B	Q-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 P-QR3	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 Kt-Rsch	BxKt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 RxB	Kt-Q5
5 Castles	B-K2	24 R(QB)-Q	P-Kt4
6 R-K	P-QKt4	25 P-B4	PxBP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	26 QxBP	BxP
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	27 PxP	R-B6
9 B-B2	P-B4	28 Q-B2	Kt-K3
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	29 P-QR4	R(R)-B
11 QKt-Q2	Castles	30 R-Kt3	R(B6)-B2
12 Kt-B	B-Kt5	31 R-Kt1	Q-B3
13 Kt-K3	BxKt	32 P-R5	Kt-B4
14 QxB	BPxP	33 B-QB4	Q-Q2
15 Kt-B5	PxP	34 Q-R2!	Kt1P
16 QxP	KR-QB	35 RxP	QxR
17 Q-KKt3	B-B	36 RxQch	RxB
18 B-Q3	Kt-B3	37 Q-K8	Resigns
19 B-Kt5	Kt-K		

This game, from a recent German tournament at Barmen, shows the tournament winner defeating the runner-up in well-played and aggressive fashion. Black experimented in the opening, and as a result found himself with a cramped position, which allows White to take forceful steps. Engels distinguished himself by defeating Alekhine in a tournament at Dresden last June.

QP Game, King's Indian Defense

Engels White	Lange Black	Engels White	Lange Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	16 B-B3	R-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	17 Q-Q7	B-Kt5
4 P-K4	P-Q3	18 P-Kt4	BxB
5 Kt-B3	Castles	19 P-K5	B-Kt2
6 B-K2	Kt-K	20 QxB	B-K2
7 Castles	P-KB3	21 Q-B6	Q-B
8 P-Q5	P-K4	22 Kt-Q6	K-B
9 PxP ep	BxP	23 R-B3	P-KR3
10 Kt-Q4	B-Q3	24 R-R3	R-R3
11 P-KB4	Kt-QB3	25 R-K	R-Kt
12 KtxKt	BxKt	26 Q-Q7	P-B3
13 P-KB5(a)	P-KKt4	27 RxP	QxQ
14 P-QKt3	P-Kt3	28 RxR	Resigns

(a) This move, which Black should have prevented, practically decided the game in White's favor.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Tony Manero has become the biggest money-winning national open golf champion since Gene Sarazen was last on top of the heap . . . The dapper little pro has demonstrated conclusively he wasn't just having a lucky streak when he "shot down" Harry Cooper in a record-smashing finish at Baltusrol . . . Tony has cleared $16,000 in cash from sundry sources, including his winter job at Miami Biltmore, and moves this summer from Greensboro, N. C., to a much higher-salaried pro job at Salem, Mass.

For several reasons, including the fact it hardly would be "cricket," the United States Lawn Tennis Association won't suggest the prospective North American zone Davis Cup finals with Australia be played on hard courts, instead of traditional grass . . . The two chief bidders for the United States-Australia matches, Germantown and Forest Hills, are turf-court centers . . . Moreover, the interzone and challenge round matches will be played on Wimbledon's turf . . . Not before or since France ruled the tennis roost has the Davis Cup title round been played on hard courts . . . United States' chances against Australia might be enhanced on clay, where Atlanta's Bitsy Grant, current singles sensation, is rated at his best, but the answer is that if we can't beat 'em on grass we don't deserve to win under any conditions . . .

The supposition Grant can't do well on turf doesn't seem altogether sound . . . We have a vivid picture of the acrobatic Atlantan ending Ellsworth Vines' title run at Forest Hills on the old clubhouse grass a few years ago . . . Grant deserved a chance to play against Australia at Germantown last year but didn't get it and the United States lost . . .

Don't sell Glenn Cunningham short this winter in the mile-running derby, which starts in Boston this Saturday . . . The iron horse, facing some fresh challenges from up-and-coming lads like Archie San Romani and Charley Fenske, is getting himself into top shape for the merry-go-round on boards . . . Luigi Beccali, the great Italian runner and 1932 Olympic 1500-meter champion, is in the United States but showing no interest in winter foot-racing . . .

In Dana Xenophon Bible, University of Texas is getting one of the nation's five top-ranking coaches . . . From the standpoint of results, as well as personality, leadership and all-around capacity, "DX" rates with the best in any section, his fellow coaches agree, in bracketing him with men like Bernie Bierman, Lou Little, Lynn Waldorf and Wallace Wade.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Rangers, Garden, 8:30.
College Hockey—Boston College vs. St. Anselm's, Arena, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Sonja Henie—She will appear at the Boston Garden, skating before and in between the periods of an amateur hockey game (Boston Olympics vs. Les Canadiens). Program starts at 8:30.

Thursday

Sonja Henie—She makes second appearance of the week in Boston Garden. Hockey game to be arranged as added feature. (Auto races postponed one week.)
Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena.

Saturday

Track—Prout Memorial Games, Garden.
Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8.
Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 3; finals at 8.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit.

Marino Holds Bowling Lead

DETROIT, Jan. 26 (AP)—Hank Marino, of Milwaukee, United States match bowling champion, maintained his lead over Joe Miller, Buffalo, N. Y., last night as they completed 90 of the 120 games of their series. Marino rolled 2320 to Miller's 2234 to pick up 1 40/50 match points. Marino's grand total was increased to 18,608 pins and 424 37/50 points to Miller's 18,121 and 399 46/50 points. The bowlers move to Milwaukee to finish the match.

Amusements

BOSTON

Eastern Premiere!
Titled First Noh Dancer of Japan
Kenji Hinoki
Guest Artist, MADAM SUGIMACHI
Operatic Soprano
Repertory Theatre
TONIGHT AT 8:15
Seats at Box Office, $2.50, $1.65, $1.10 and 55 cents

PLYMOUTH — Last 7 Times
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
PHILIP MERIVALE
in "AND NOW GOOD-BYE"
With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
Eve., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

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UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Now Playing
"REMBRANDT"
Charles Laughton
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The Home Forum

On Snow-Covered Hills

WHEN I awoke the morning after my return home and looked out of the window, across the wide river, I was amazed to see the long low range of hills covered with snow. Although I have lived for many months of my life within sight of white mountain-tops, snow in the normal countryside seems to me unreal. The Alps are magnificent; but they strike me as vast pictures, or gigantic sculpture, not forming an integral part of the earth's landscape. My own Normandy hills, on the contrary, are indeed of the stuff of which the world is made. Their gentle folds, their moderate height, their homely appearance, keep them, as it were, within my span. I can hold them without straining in my consciousness. They are not exterior to me; they belong to me, as the shell of the snail belongs to it. And I watch the constant change of color and of light, the transitions from pearl to pink, from the somber green of the unlit pine forest to the rich enamel of the sunny slopes, with pleasure but with no astonishment. The many moods of my hills are natural.

But there is something about snow in our temperate climes which excites me to wonder. I cannot become accustomed to it. It always appears a miracle. I regard it as an intruder, though I cannot say it is unwelcome. Let us suppose, if you please, that a prince in ermine enters, without knocking, the cottage of a poor peasant; that is how snow, silently submerging the fields, the houses, presents itself to me. I admire the marvelous transformation, but I confess I am slightly uneasy. The familiar scenery has gone. Can I be certain it is still there buried under the white pall? Even the contour of things is altered. There is nothing which I can recognize. All that I know so well has taken on a strange shape. So that I am bewildered, even as I gaze curiously on the metamorphosis wrought during the night.

* * *

GRADUALLY, HOWEVER, I recover my half-hidden world. The garden rises by gradations to the terrace on which stands the belvedere from whence I can survey the village, with its roofs aslant at a variety of angles. The great square tower of the church, built in the twelfth century, is still the landmark of the little community that has clustered around it, without substantial modification, in number or in character, in occupation or in sentiment, for so many hundreds of years. A little further along the river, it is true, there is a mightier monument, magnificent in ruins, where Richard Coeur de Lion and Philippe Auguste confronted each other. "I will take it," said one, menacing the stronghold, "though it be made of iron." "I will hold it," declared the other, "though it be made of butter." It does not matter much today whether it was held or taken, and by whom; but there the great château lifts its gray walls in the air, and we are grateful to it, not as to a mere painter's subject in the countryside, but because it is a reminder of the march of time, and speaks of the continuity of mankind's history. The quality of iron it must have had to have withstood the buffetings of the years; but its irregular mass of soft winter drapery makes it more like a giant grotesque mound of butter—or, more accurately, a partly demolished cake iced with sugar.

* * *

I WILL NOT deny that these white vignettes are appropriate to the season and remind me of the Christmas cards which were popular in my youth, with frosting and crystalline glitterings. But that is precisely why a doubt creeps into my mind as I regard them. They are Christmas cards—that is to say, conventional and artificial—and not true examples of everyday nature. I can have a roaring time in literary contemplation of snow-covered roads by my fireside; I yield to no one in my enjoyment of the Christmases of Dickens, over which he spreads the ice in thick layers, sprinkling his pages with whirling flakes. It is all remarkably jolly, with the steaming horses and the warm straw of mail-coaches and the bustling ostlers and the good-humored landlords and the bright eyes of ladies going a-skating. And I am happy to spend an hour in the company of my old friend, Sir Roger de Coverley, and even to dance, in imagination, an old-fashioned minuet. Washington Irving, too, is particularly learned in Christmas ways, and is too good a craftsman to forget the proper ingredients of snow without and fireside glow within. As I look at the white landscape, a dozen descriptions I have read flash into my memory, and I find myself repeating aloud the lines of Stevenson:

"All the hills are covered with snow
And winter's now come fairly."

Yet I confess that, just as objects are physically distorted by the snow, my appreciation of the snowy countryside seems to me to be mentally distorted by bookish reminiscences. Is it a fact that in my boyhood there were harder winters than there are now—is it a fact that we used to circle on flying steel over the firm sheet of the home-town lake, amid the illumination of a thousand torches—is it a fact that we made snowmen and pelted each other joyously—is it a fact that we prepared incredibly long slides and followed each other, tingling with cold-warmth, in unbroken succession until well after tea-time? Or are these recollections purely the freakish product of boyish reading? I am sadly puzzled. In my clime, snow is now a rarity. But, surely, conditions have not radically altered since I was a boy. Have I merely dreamed of the slides and the torch-lit lake and the snow-man who had two lumps of coal for his eyes? I am not prepared to pronounce on this grave subject. What I do know is that when, in ordinary surroundings, and not among the (may I employ the adjective?) professional scenery of picture postcard mountains, I see a world coated with snow, I am smitten with a sense of unreality.

* * *

OF COURSE, PEOPLE of leisure travel from every part of Europe to Switzerland, to Austria, to German resorts, to ski, to skate, to luge, and to experience the thrill of bobsleighs. But one has precisely the feeling that all these entertainments are got up especially for them by skilled impresarios, and that the huge banks of snow are stage effects which are brought out in due season and put away when the show is over. The very existence of such elaborate winter pastimes, in places reserved for them, helps to convince me that snow is a sophisticated fabrication of amusement-mongers.

* * *

AND YET—AND yet—my memory cannot be playing me false. Snow was not always reserved to particular places. I have just read a letter of William Congreve, written well over two hundred years ago, in which he asserts that "the Hautboys who played to us last night had their breath froze in their instruments till it dropt of the ends of 'em." I know that is true, for I, too, have seen frozen breath dropping from instruments. And John Evelyn in his Diary tells of the dexterity of the sliders and skaters on the new canal in St. James' Park, performing before their Majties, and of how he can scarcely reach home by the ice-logged Thames. And Virginia Woolf describes the sight which King James loved to look upon: "London enjoyed a carnival of the utmost brilliancy. . . . Here and there burnt vast bonfires of cedar and oak wood, lavishly salted, so that the flames were of green, orange, and purple fire. But however fiercely they burnt, the heat was not enough to melt the ice which, though of singular transparency, was yet of the hardness of steel. So clear indeed was it that there could be seen, congealed at the depth of several feet, here a porpoise, there a flounder. Shoals of eels lay motionless in a trance. . . . Near London Bridge a wrecked wherry boat was plainly visible, lying on the bed of the river where it had sunk last autumn, overladen with apples. The old bum-boat woman, who was carrying her fruit to market on the Surrey side, sat there in her plaids and farthinghales with her lap full of apples, for all the world as though she were about to serve a customer. . . . But it was at night that the carnival was at its merriest. For the frost continued unbroken; the nights were of perfect stillness; the moon and stars blazed with the hard fixity of diamonds; and to the fine music of flutes and trumpet, the courtiers danced."

* * *

SNOW HAS BECOME a romantic accessory, a background for winter sports, a historic record, a literary device—anything but an integral part of ordinary life. As I admire the delicate tracery of the snowflakes on my apple trees, I cannot help wondering why snow has changed its incidence and its function in the world which happens to be my world.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LULWORTH COVE: *A Painting by K. M. Morrison*

LULWORTH COVE is perhaps best known among the beauty spots along the Dorset coast. It lies between two seaside resorts, Bournemouth and Weymouth, and consequently is a favorite excursion point for thousands of holiday-makers. The Cove is seen at its best in the solitudes of early morning or late evening, when only the natives or a few local summer visitors climb its steep cliffs or linger along its shore.

The tiny cove forms an unexpected loop in the jagged coast line, and is entered by a gap between two high cliffs. This gap is so narrow that anyone in a boat, a short distance out at sea, would hardly suspect the existence of this delightful little bay whose waters are unruffled even when breakers beat against the more exposed cliffs to either side.

One of the most dramatic aspects of the Cove has been caught by the artist in an interpretation of this well-known scene. The day is gray and lowering, with storm clouds on the horizon. Hence a lurid light envelops the cliffs and bay. The whole canvas seems to throb with the movement of the wind bending the tall grasses in the foreground, sweeping across the bare downs and lashing tumultuously out across the Channel. Waves break through a crevice in the cliffs and a note of blue and white is brought effectively into the middle distance. It contrasts pleasantly with the browns and beiges of the cliffs and the greens of the coarse grasses.

The Great River

FAR north, far north are the sources of the great river,
The headwaters, the cold lakes,
By the little sweet-tasting brooks of the blond country,
The country of snow and wheat,
Or west among the black mountains, the glacial springs.
Far north and west they lie and few come to them, few taste them,
But, day and night, they flow south,
By the French grave and the Indian, steadily flowing,
By the forgotten camps of the broken heart,
By the countries of black earth, fertile, and yellow earth and red earth,
A growing, swelling torrent:
Rivers meet it, and tiny rivulets,
Meet it, stain it,
Great rivers, rivers of pride, come bowing their watery heads
Like muddy gift-bearers, bringing their secret burdens,
Rivers from the high horse-plains and the deep, green Eastern pastures
Sink into it and are lost and rejoice and shout with it, shout within it,
They and their secret gifts,
A fleck of gold from Montana, a sliver of steel from Pittsburgh,
A wheat-grain from Minnesota, an apple-blossom from Tennessee,
Rolled, mixed with the mud and earth of the changing bottoms
In the vast, rending floods,
But rolling, rolling from Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa,
Rolling from Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois,
Rolling and shouting:
Till at last, it is Mississippi,
The Father of Waters; the matchless; the great flood
Dyed with the earth of States; with the dust and the sun and the seed of half the States;
The huge heart-vein, pulsing and pulsing; gigantic; ever broader, ever mightier;
It rolls past broken landings and camellia-smelling woods; strange birds fly over it;
It rolls through the tropic magic, the almost jungle, the warm darkness breeding the warm, enormous stars;
It rolls to the blue Gulf; ocean; and the painted birds fly,
The grey moss mixes with it, the hawk's feather has fallen in it,
The cardinal feather, the feather of the small thrush
Singing spring to New England,
The apple-pip and the pepper-seed and checkerberry,
And always the water flowing, earthy, majestic,
Fed with snow and heat, dew and moonlight,
Always the wide, sure water. . . .

—From "Ode to Walt Whitman," by STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT, in "Burning City" (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Let Your Light Shine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIGHT has always been used as a symbol of Truth, and throughout all history there have been those who have let the light of Truth shine through their purified consciousness. In this way they have helped humanity towards higher ideals and more spiritual goals.

In the Old Testament are records of patriarch and prophet who discerned the truth and let the light shine through their words and works to benefit the human race. Christ Jesus so fully understood and demonstrated the truth that he declared (John 9:5), "I am the light of the world."

Jesus demonstrated the truth in healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and overcoming inharmony of every kind. He knew that his followers must do likewise if the light which he so fully reflected was to remain as a guide and help for mankind. In his Sermon on the Mount he gave definite command to his followers (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." He also said in the same sermon (6:22), "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

Mary Baker Eddy has done a great service to mankind in giving the spiritual interpretation of the Bible through which its teachings take on a practical meaning and become usable in everyday experience. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she gives the following definition (p. 586): "EYES. Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental."

In the attainment of any worthwhile objective, singleness of purpose is essential. And in gaining an understanding of Christian Science careful study of the word and prayerful practice of the truth gained are necessary, that one may reflect light in healing and blessing oneself and others. A knowledge of God as Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, together with an understanding of man's relation to the Father, ensures right thinking and right acting. Humility and strength manifested in one's daily experience always lighten the way for some other traveler on the road of progress.

A lighted candle brought into a darkened room helps all those who look toward the light, and the presence of many candles brings light in greater degree. So in a world darkened by materiality the light of one right thought, expressed in a purified life, makes the truth more available and usable in human experience. The reflecting of Truth is always an influence for good to everyone with whom one comes in contact.

Earnestly studying the teachings of Christian Science and practicing what is learned is letting one's light shine. The light that one has to give may seem small. But no gleam of spiritual truth is small, and there is a great need in every walk of life for our putting into practice in the so-called little ways of daily life the truth we know about God and man. We need good neighbors, intelligent citizens, good laborers in the factory, school, and home. We need loving, humble, and watchful service. Overcoming self-will and seeking to do God's will is letting one's light shine in a most practical way.

Someone said of a neighbor who was a student of Christian Science: "For ten years we were close friends and neighbors. During that time I never saw her disturbed, irritable, or discouraged. Never did she speak harshly or criticize unkindly."

That student's light may have seemed small when judged by worldly standards. She occupied no post of importance; no outstanding achievement in any line had been hers; and yet the example of her life had greatly impressed another, who was encouraged to do likewise, and so to live that in daily life her light might shine before men.

Christian Science holds high standards of living for all who seek its teaching, requiring them to put into practice their understanding, that they may thus become alert workers in every field of activity. Christian Science enables all who seek to understand it to reflect the truth in better lives. Even some who oppose and ridicule the teachings of this religion acknowledge its high moral and ethical standards, and expect to see its followers refraining from intemperance and expressing health and abundance. If some fall short of adhering to the high standards set up by this religion, it is not due to a fault in the religion, but to failure in the application of its teachings, and also to the tenacity of the belief that matter confers satisfaction and happiness.

Jesus said to his followers (Matthew 5:13, 14): "Ye are the salt of the earth. . . . Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." Referring to his words, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 367), "Let us watch, work, and pray that this salt lose not its saltness, and that this light be not hid, but radiate and glow into noontide glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Risplenda la Vostra Luce

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA LUCE è sempre stata usata come simbolo della Verità, e per tutta la storia vi sono sempre stati quelli che hanno permesso alla luce della Verità di risplendere attraverso la loro coscienza purificata. In questo modo nanno aiutato l'umanità verso ideali più alti e mete più spirituali.

Nell'Antico Testamento vi sono racconti di patriarchi e di profeti che scorsero la verità e permisero alla luce di risplendere attraverso le loro parole ed opere a benefizio dell'umana specie. Cristo Gesù comprese e dimostrò la verità così completamente che egli dichiarò (Giovanni 9:5): "Io son la luce del mondo".

Gesù dimostrò la verità nel guarire gl'infermi, nel riformare i peccatori e nel superare disarmonia di ogni specie. Egli sapeva che i suoi seguaci dovevano agire similmente se la luce che egli rifletteva così pienamente dovesse rimanere come guida e soccorso per l'umanità. Nel suo Sermone sulla Montagna diede un comandamento specifico ai suoi seguaci (Matteo 5:16): "Così risplenda la vostra luce, nel cospetto degli uomini, affinchè veggano le vostre buone opere e glorifichino il Padre vostro che è ne' cieli". Egli disse pure nello stesso sermone (6:22): "La lampada del corpo è l'occhio. Se dunque l'occhio tuo è sano, tutto il tuo corpo sarà illuminato".

Mary Baker Eddy ha reso un grande servizio all'umanità nel presentare l'interpretazione spirituale della Bibbia per la quale i suoi insegnamenti acquistano un significato pratico e divengono utilizzabili nell'esperienza quotidiana. Nel suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, essa offre la definizione seguente (pag. 586): "OCCHI. Discernimento spirituale,—non materiale ma mentale".

Nel raggiungimento di qualsiasi fine pregevole, sincerità di proposito è essenziale. E nel raggiungere una certa comprensione della Scienza Cristiana uno studio accurato della parola e la pratica, accompagnata da preghiere, della verità acquistata sono necessari, per poter riflettere luce nel sanare e nel benedire sè stesso ed altri. Una conoscenza di Dio quale Mente, Vita, Verità ed Amore, insieme ad una comprensione della relazione dell'uomo col Padre, assicura retto pensare e retto agire. Umiltà e forza manifestate nella propria esperienza quotidiana rischiarano sempre la via per qualche altro viandante sulla strada del progresso.

Una candela accesa portata in una camera buia aiuta tutti quelli che guardano verso la luce, e la presenza di molte candele reca luce in grado maggiore. Così in un mondo oscurato dalla materialità la luce di un retto pensiero, espresso in una vita purificata, rende la verità più accessibile e più utilizzabile nell'umana esperienza. La riflessione della Verità è sempre un'influenza benefica per ognuno col quale si viene in contatto.

Studiare seriamente gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana e praticare ciò che abbiamo imparato è far risplendere la propria luce. La luce che si ha da dare può sembrare poca. Ma nessun barlume di verità spirituale è piccolo, e vi è grande bisogno in qualsiasi posizione sociale che noi mettiamo in pratica nelle cosiddette piccole faccende della vita quotidiana la verità che conosciamo su Dio e l'uomo. Abbiamo bisogno di buoni vicini, di cittadini intelligenti, di buoni lavoratori nella fabbricha, scuola e casa. Abbiamo bisogno di servizio amorevole, umile e vigile. Superando la propria volontà e cercando di fare la volontà di Dio è far risplendere la propria luce in modo eminentemente pratico.

Una persona disse a proposito di una vicina che era una studiosa della Scienza Cristiana: "Per dieci anni fummo vicine ed amiche intime. Durante quel periodo non la vidi mai turbata, irritata o scoraggiata. Mai essa parlò aspramente o criticò scortesemente".

La luce di quella studiosa sarà sembrata forse poca se giudicata secondo misure mondane. Essa non occupava una posizione importante; nessun successo straordinario in qualsiasi direzione era stato suo; eppure l'esempio della sua vita aveva fatto profonda impressione su di un'altra persona, che ne fu incoraggiata ad agire similmente, ed a vivere in modo che nella vita quotidiana la sua luce potesse risplendere davanti agli uomini.

La Scienza Cristiana presenta alti ideali della vita a tutti quelli che ne cercano gl'insegnamenti, richiedendo da loro di mettere in pratica la loro comprensione, sì da divenire lavoratori vigili in ogni campo d'attività. La Scienza Cristiana rende capaci tutti quelli che cercano di comprenderla, di riflettere la verità in vita migliore. Persino alcuni che combattono e scherniscono gl'insegnamenti di questa religione, riconoscono i suoi alti principi morali ed etici e i aspettano di vederne i seguaci evitare l'intemperanza ed esprimere salute ed abbondanza. Se alcuni mancano di aderire agli alti principi stabiliti da questa religione, non è dovuto ad un difetto nella religione, ma a mancata applicazione dei suoi insegnamenti, ed anche alla tenacità della credenza che la materia conferisce soddisfazione e felicità.

Gesù disse ai suoi seguaci (Matteo 5:13, 14): "Voi siete il sale della terra. . . . Voi siete la luce del mondo; una città posta sopra un monte non può rimaner nascosta". Alludendo alle sue parole Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Science and Health*, pag. 367): "Vigiliamo, lavoriamo e preghiamo affinchè questo sale non divenga insipido e che questa luce non sia nascosta, ma che irraggi e splenda con gloria meridiana".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Private Worlds Of Youth

I HOPE Mrs. Molesworth is still read. A few years ago Herr Baby was out of print; but a good many nurseries seem still to be faithful to The Cuckoo Clock. Like all good children's books, hers give an intense pleasure to grown-ups; but they offer children what I take to be the harvest of surréalisme: the distillation of an object into an atmosphere. For queer events in themselves leave a child perfectly cold; exciting events also. Without what can be called a high dream-power, they only amuse grown-ups.

The Cuckoo Clock has that power. It creates a secret untransmittable picture: the turn of an ancient staircase in the evening, a dark labyrinth of wainscoted corridors. I cannot remember any of the events in the book, but I can move in its atmosphere at will. Even when it first was read to me, the events were less important than their overtones; and I believe all imaginative children only use books as a lever to set their private world at work.

The books can be quite worthless, but they must have that power of distillation. There was a book of Louisa M. Alcott, Eight Cousins, which had it to a high degree. An uncle had returned with a trunkful of curious presents. . . . The uncle was a bearded, sea-going, sensible American uncle of the 'sixties; and the presents revealed, to me, all the excitement of far places, all the life and room of the unfamiliar. They were from China and the Indies, so far as I remember: a tea service, embroideries, ivory, sandalwood; and the whole book, because of that chapter, was bathed in brilliant sunshine. It gave me a mystical feeling for trunks. Yet I do not suppose it had much merit as a book, any more than The Secret Garden or Anne of Green Gables, both of which opened exactly such avenues in my ten-year-old mind as I should look for now to the poets.

In the end, the dangerous pleasure of a private world is, for those who can afford it, the only panacea. No wonder we remember affectionately the budding of that world, the peaceful beginning when it could absorb with confidence as much of the real world as it chose, and reject the rest. Even when the real world was one in which the skylights in a big house were to be painted over, so that the Zeppelins could not find a mark by night, a child was only pleasantly affected by it. For the Zeppelin was less real than The Cuckoo Clock, and one's mother playing the violin, and the fun of using saccharin instead of sugar.—ALAN PRYCE-JONES, in "Private Opinion." (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

Two Windows

Two views of morning sky, two windows show—
The eastern glass a story tells
Of lonely gray, like dust-filled snow;

The south transparency yields up
A vista, thin as a Sèvres cup,
Filled high with frail, pink-scalloped shells,

The same small room, the two frames occupy;
Two windows show two views of early sky—

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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Call Is Sounded For R. I. Drive On Race Tracks

Head of State Ministers' Group Launches Move for Referendum

Attacks Gambling

Points Out Evils Resulting From Betting and Urges Co-operative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 — Taking the fight against legalized pari-mutuel betting and horse racing literally into the back yard of the Narragansett Racing Association track in Pawtucket, the Rhode Island Ministers' Union and the Laymen's Committee of the Protestant Churches have opened a campaign for a referendum to outlaw "the track and its evils."

The Rev. James V. Claypool, president of the Ministers' Union and a member of the committee, sounded the opening call to action from the pulpit in the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, East Providence, within a short distance from the track.

In a sweeping attack on horse-race gambling, he charged that racing is a system which has its "tentacles throughout the political organization of both major parties of our State."

Increasingly Clear

The clergyman said that "it is becoming increasingly clear that the only effective way of reaching and destroying the gambling craze of our day is not to legislate against this or that minor form of amusement, but to put out of operation the institutions which maintain and advance the gambling desire. The chief home, center and fountain of betting is the horse-course."

Continuing, he said that the support to this evil given by the telephone, the telegraph, radio and newspapers should be eliminated before the campaign could be a success.

"Probably half the tracks in the country," he said, "would be abandoned immediately if newspapers and radio and telephone and telegraph refused to transmit information intended as guides to placing bets."

Liberal in Passes

In his plea for action the Rev. Mr. Claypool said that the promoters of the track had been liberal in the distribution of passes to legislators and others, including police officials, and later these pass holders were asked by the track officials to sign petitions favoring the continuation of the racing, with its pari-mutuel betting.

He further stated it was not unreasonable to believe organizations that received aid in the past will receive similar pledge cards in the future.

"Veterans' organizations may feel different," he said, "but surely every charity society should forgo the money received from the track if it implies selling its own soul or silencing its mouth."

"Charity Days"

During recent racing seasons special "charity days" have been held at the Pawtucket track and the "take" given to certain charities as well as veterans' organizations. During a recent movement to outlaw the track, several influential veterans supported the promoters of horse racing.

Reports at the State House that Gov. Robert E. Quinn will act against the legal betting at Narragansett, and other tracks in the State, if sufficient public indignation and protest are aroused, is said to have prompted the opponents of the track to go into action at this time.

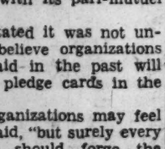
It was said by persons close to the Governor that a law passed at his suggestion at the last special session of the General Assembly provided him with the power to place a referendum on horse racing at the next election.

The fact that promoters of the track had opposed his nomination for chief executive at the Demo-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but occasionally overcast and colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate northwesterly and northerly winds shifting to northeasterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday, possibly snow or rain Wednesday afternoon on the south coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly snow or rain in extreme south portion Wednesday afternoon; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest shifting to north and northeast winds over the south and central portions and moderate northwest and north winds over the extreme north portion. Mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, possibly rain or snow Wednesday afternoon over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	-12	-14
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	6	6	New York	40	40
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	48	48
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	40	40
Jacksonville	70	70	St. Louis	16	16
Kansas City	10	10	San Francisco	48	40
Los Angeles	44	42	Washington	44	44
Miami	74	74			

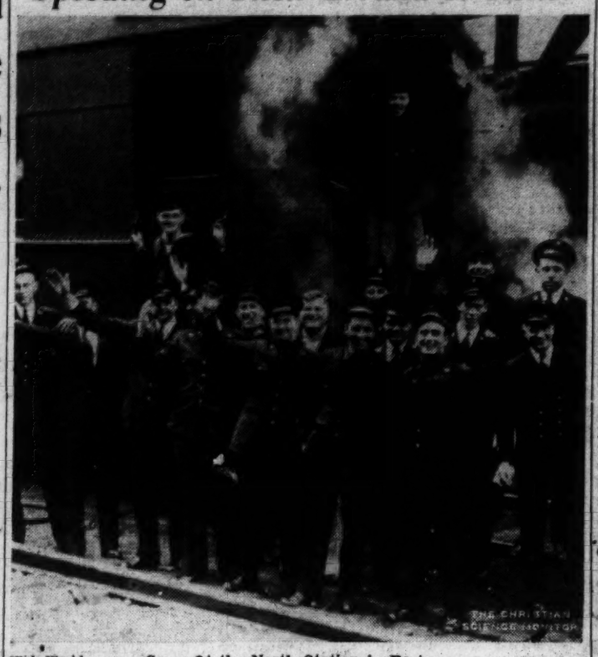
A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Jan. 26.
B—Minimum, Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:12 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Speeding on Their Errand of Relief



Wide World — **Scene at the North Station in Boston**
Coast Guardsmen From Life-Saving Stations and Cutters of First and Third Districts Shown as They Left for Flood Area

Disputed Base For Jewelry Pay Left to McMahon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 — Within the next 10 days Thomas F. McMahon, long a leader of union labor and now Rhode Island's director of the Division of Labor, will be asked to make an important decision.

In accordance with law he will be obliged to decide whether to accept the recommendations of the minimum wage board set up by his division to regulate the base rate pay in the jewelry industry, or lean towards organized labor, which protests the scale of 30 cents an hour, set by the commission, for women and minors.

At a packed hearing in the State House for more than three hours last night arguments of labor leaders were heard against a "minimum wage which was not a living wage." Then the presiding officer, Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, commissioner of minimum wages, banged her gavel to leave the matter to Director McMahon, who within the next week will officially resign as international president of the United Textile Workers of America.

If Mr. McMahon approves the recommendation of the board headed by George Hurley the 30-cent minimum wage will become a directory order. If the director rejects the recommendation then a new board —three from the ranks of the employers, three for labor and three from the public—will be established and a new study made.

The survey of the jewelry industry was made after the General Assembly had provided for the creation of minimum wage boards because "of the abuses and numerous complaints" made to the Division of Labor. It had been completed before Mr. McMahon was appointed by Gov. Robert E. Quinn. He succeeded L. Metcalfe Walling, who resigned to accept a position with the United States Department of Labor.

Contrary to expectations, labor disapproved the recommendations, and the manufacturers generally favored them.

Opposition Reasons Listed

Samuel E. Beardsley of New York, general secretary of the International Jewelry Workers Union, led the labor opposition. He was supported by William L. Connolly, president of the R. I. state branch of the American Federation of Labor, who was largely responsible for the act that made the survey of the industry possible.

The objections of Mr. Beardsley

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Another Boston Rescue Fleet Off For Flood Region

Charlestown Navy Yard officials were standing by this afternoon for radio orders from Washington to rush motor whaleboats to the flood zone. These are fast, light launches of shallow draft, used to transport parties from cruisers and destroyers anchored offshore.

Boston's third naval contingent to assist in relief work in the flood areas steamed out of North Station on "clear track" orders shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

Aboard the coast guard flood special of 10 cars were 16 power boats requisitioned from New England coastal stations and 80 experienced coastguardsmen to man the rescue fleet. Mobilization of this unit was delayed until this morning by five of the surf boats making slow time on their run up from Brenton's Reef, Narragansett, overnight. The section was originally scheduled to leave Boston last night.

Four Pullmans housed the veterans of New England winter seas who have been assigned to Red Cross service under Chief Boatswain Charles R. Peele of the Boston coast guard division.

On the freight cars were lashed seven of the 38-foot "picket" boats, six power surf boats of the self-bailing type, and three light speed boats. Each boat was equipped with first-aid kits, emergency rations and life preservers.

About the time this section was pulling away from Boston, the first section, carrying 15 power boats and 64 men under Lieut. Erwin B. Steele, which left here at 4 a. m. yesterday, was nearing its destination above Cairo, Ill. Still speeding over the road was the Boston police contingent contributed by Mayor Mansfield following a conversation with Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville, Ky., late yesterday afternoon.

This unit entrained for departure at 12:30 this morning on a Boston & Albany special. It consisted of 14 Boston police, all radio or lighting experts, who carried with them six two-way police radio squad cars, a powerful generator, and floodlights and cable equipment.

The section was scheduled to halt at Schenectady today long enough to take aboard a portable radio transmitter which had been ordered from the General Electric Company.

Gloucester is awaiting a reply from President Roosevelt in answer to a telegram offering 17 dories and one power boat and reporting many more men had volunteered than were necessary to man them.

Connecticut Plan Would Cut State Boards From 112 to 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26—Consolidation of Connecticut's 112 state departments, boards, commissions and other agencies, into 18 large departments each headed by a single commissioner, is the proposal that today greeted a surprised General Assembly.

The plan is that of the Commission on Reorganization of State Departments, appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, which yesterday announced far-reaching proposals for centralized financial control of the State Government. Today the details of its reorganization plan for the state departments were made public.

The commission logically and neatly classified the diverse activities of government into large divisions under such titles as public safety, highways, education, public welfare, industrial relations, agriculture and others. To fit the existing state agencies into the places assigned them in the pattern may be another story.

Difficulties Seen

Under public safety, for instance, the commission has grouped the present department of state police, department of motor vehicles, department of aeronautics, liquor control commission, traffic commission, regulation of boxing and wrestling and such occupational licensing as now carried on by the motor vehicles and police departments.

With each of the present heads of these departments interested in preserving his job and each likely to feel, with honesty, that his work should not be subordinated to anyone else's, the difficulties of accomplishing this merger are apparent.

Under agriculture, again, the plan groups the present department of agriculture, the present department on domestic animals and some of the functions of the dairy and food commissioner. The dairy and food

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

B. & A. Wins $611,985 Verdict Against State

Boston News Today

Supreme Court Acts in Athol Case

The Boston and Albany Railroad was awarded $611,985.83 by the Supreme Court today for the taking of the Athol branch of the road by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the building of the Swift River reservoir.

The State refused to pay the railroad under a contract made by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, claiming the contract was not binding as it had never been approved by the Governor and Council. The railroad claimed this approval was not necessary.

In the decision handed down today, Judge Edward P. Pierce says the approval of the Governor and Council was not necessary, that the commission was entitled to enter into a contract of its own accord.

This contract was made in 1934 and came up in the Superior Court before Judge Edward F. Hanify who ruled in favor of the railroad. His decision was upheld today.

The court said:

"We are of the opinion that the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission was authorized to enter in behalf of the Commonwealth into the agreement with the railroad and to purchase the land conveyed to the Commonwealth by the railroad. The agreement did not require the approval of the Governor and Council as a prerequisite to its validity.

The Athol branch of the railroad ran through Belchertown, Ware, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, Dana, Petersham and New Salem.

New Cut in WPA Workers Ordered

WPA workers in Massachusetts who can show that they are still needy have no cause for alarm at the announcement that 26,700 project workers will be dropped from the rolls by the end of June, it was felt in federal relief circles today.

The cut was announced by Harry L. Hopkins, national administrator, who yesterday gave Congress a detailed estimate of the WPA employment schedule by states for the next five months based on the proposed relief appropriation of $655,000,000.

In all, approximately 600,000 workers throughout the country will be dismissed bringing the national relief quota down from 2,200,000 to 1,600,000 persons. Here in Massachusetts, the rolls will be reduced from the present quota of 94,000 workers to 67,300.

The month-by-month schedule planned for this date is as follows: 92,600 in February; 90,500 in March; 84,100 in April; 75,700 in May, and ending at the close of the fiscal year with 67,300 in June.

This cut is the second to be made by WPA authorities in two months. Last month it was announced that approximately 12,000 workers would be dropped from the rolls in Massachusetts, reducing the quota from 101,000 to 89,000. This cut was to have been put into effect before the first of the year, but so far only 7000 workers have left relief employment.

Animals Society Tells of Services

Animals inspected and cared for last year by officers attached to the Boston headquarters and nine branches of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, totaled 238,787, according to the report presented at the annual meeting of the society today by its president, Dr. Francis H. Rowley.

Included in the many services performed by the society were these: 1391 animals were placed in homes; 671 were returned to owners; 11,448 horses were watered at summer watering stations; 5869 complaints of cruelty were investigated and 36 owners were prosecuted; 10,216 ambulance calls were made; 40,000 animals and birds were cared for in the Angell Animal Hospital in Boston and the society's Springfield hospital.

While the Angell Animal Hospital showed a deficit for the year of $38,848, the total receipts of the society were $315,841 and the total expenses were $316,431.

Tague Named For Postmaster

Peter F. Tague, who has been serving as acting postmaster in Boston since October, 1935, was nominated for the post again today by President Roosevelt. Senatorial confirmation of the appointment was lacking after the President nominated Mr. Tague for the first time on February 4 last year.

Mr. Tague, whose lack of experience in the postal field was the subject of considerable comment, replaced William E. Hurley, who began work as a sub-carrier in the Boston post office at the age of 24, and who was appointed postmaster after 33 years of service, by President Hoover.

Boston Station Link in Radio Feat

A Boston shortwave station, coupled with the first-known use of a portable micro-wave radio-telephone, were links yesterday in a world-girdling radiocast of the opening session of the International Business Machine Corporation's annual world business session at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York city.

In a Waldorf ballroom in which representatives of the company from 19 foreign countries were seated, a portable micro-wave telephone contained in a case less than one foot square and only 14 inches high, with a hand set attached, was carried by ushers to delegates. As the delegates gave reports, the portable phone transmitted them to a receiving set located on the platform.

From the receiver on the platform circuits carried the voices to the hotel's public address system and to radiocast wire lines to the radio networks. A special line also ran to W1XAL in Boston where the addresses were relayed on its 15.25 megacycles frequency to distant points. The wires also ran to Rocky Point, L. I., where the voices were relayed to International Business Machine representatives in South America.

The micro-wave telephone is a development of Walter S. Lemmon, radio expert for International and also president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, operators of Station W1XAL.

Humane Society Work Expanding

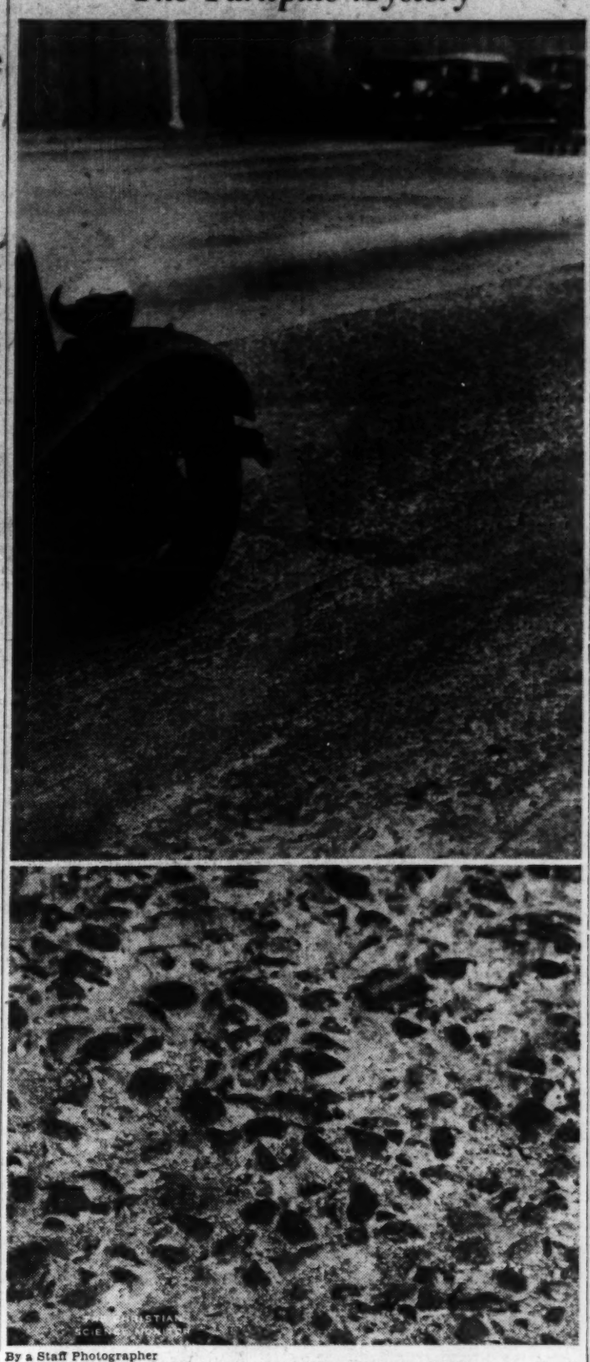
More than 500,000 people in all parts of the United States heard talks by representatives of the American Humane Education Society during 1936, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, stated in his report presented at its annual meeting in Boston today.

Over 220,000 pieces of humane literature were given away through the efforts of 14 field workers operating from Maine to California, and 1000 clipping sheets were sent out monthly by the society's press bureaus in Boston and Palo Alto, Calif., Dr. Rowley reported. The work has been carried on, he said, in close cooperation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, holding exhibits at national, state and district conventions. The society's two humane films were shown in many schools and clubs.

About 25 foreign countries were reached by literature or correspondence during 1936 and a new special worker was engaged for the province of Santa Clara in Cuba.

Of 6735 new Bands of Mercy organized last year 2000 were in Chicago schools. The total number of bands is now 220,900. The Jack London Club, opposed to cruelty in trained animal shows, added 22,982 new members, bringing its total enrollment up to 678,871.

'The Turnpike Mystery'



By a Staff Photographer
Upper—Traffic on the Still New Worcester Highway
Lower—A Close-Up of the Survey, Showing the Disintegration

Long Urges State Give Million To Cities and Towns

Law-Making in Process

Immediate distribution of $1,000,000 to Massachusetts cities and towns that lost revenue when the $5 a thousand flat rate tax on machinery was substituted last year for the average rate of $35, was recommended today by Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation.

Mr. Long appeared before the legislative committee on taxation in favor of immediate passage of the bill authorizing the $1,000,000 distribution.

When the machinery tax legislation was passed last year, $4,000,000 was diverted from the state income tax revenue and distributed to those

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Worcester Pike Surface 'Stony'; Mystery Deepens

Automobile commuters over the $200,000-a-mile, three - year - old stretch of Worcester Turnpike between Wellesley and Boston have displayed growning concern lately over the slow disintegration of the road's top-surface, a condition that resulted a year ago in a $20,000 investigation which somehow or other has since remained locked from the public view within the vaults of the Department of Public Works.

For several months now, motorists humming over the eastern portion of the pike have run upon long stretches of "stony" pavements which they first attributed to the penetrating winter weather of the last three seasons. But as the cement continued to "scale," as the engineers called it, at an alarming rate for a road that cost some $40 a foot to build, the motorists began to wonder if they, the ultimate bill payers, had obtained their money's worth.

The road was scarcely three years old when the Department of Public Works wondered the same thing and assigned Prof. Charles E. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, nationally recognized authority, to find out if the highway was all that it should have been for the millions expended.

The survey was completed and placed in the hands of the Public Works Commissioner last summer at a cost of $20,000. Two weeks ago, Gov. Charles F. Hurley attacked the heavy costs of the investigation, declaring that henceforth the department's own engineers should carry on such surveys for the purposes of economy.

But the costs of the survey do not disturb the motorist quite as much as the costs of the highway and the fact that up to now the contents of the survey have been carefully guarded from public view and even from planning experts and engineers throughout the city of Boston.

To these officials as well as the public, it is a mystery why a study that cost $20,000 has not been quickly and effectively placed before the public that paid for the pike and still wonders if it was built to normal standards as a result of the wornout appearance of the road.

"The survey at $20,000 should be a classic, one worthy of study by engineers, even though it should contain no alarming information concerning the road itself," said one engineer.

Professor Breed declared today that he was not professionally qualified to divulge the results of the survey, that such information must come from Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan. The commissioner, on the other hand, demurred at divulging its contents, saying the survey was so technical that he and his engineers would still require a great deal of time before they could present their findings for public consumption.

Port of Boston Hits New High In $5,423,110 Imports in Week

Forging ahead at unprecedented pace, the commerce of the port of Boston again made history today. Previous "peaks" attained by the weekly influx of goods, including those only recently reached, were dwarfed by the latest tabulation of weekly customs figures, it was announced by Joseph A. Maynard, collector.

New records have risen — and fallen—in rapid succession during the present heavy movement of goods from all parts of the world to Boston. The previous "high" held that position for two weeks, abdicating in favor of the $5,423,110 figure recorded last week for value of imports for consumption.

Upturn in Exports

But of more significance is the sudden and sharp upturn in exports, which have long been classed by port interests as the forgotten phase of Boston's overseas trade.

Exports have been the weaker side of transocean commerce at Boston for years. Even goods made in New England and marketed in other countries persistently find their way out of New York—the outgrowth of the complex rail rate structure that permits a more attractive freight rate, in the opinion of expert economists specializing in studies and surveys of rates and shipping routes.

By Other Ports

Far more goods, made in New England, find their way to various parts of the world by other ports than Boston, it is disclosed by reports on the origin of exports. But Boston is now showing a gain, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs for the Massachusetts Customs District, despite its handicaps. Last week there were $688,242 worth of exports from this port. This brings exports into the record-setting class, for it is the largest export value for any week in months, Mr. Maynard said.

Imports still stand out far in the lead, and last week's value of im-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Drastic Curbs On Homework Sought in Bill

Measure Linked to Drive to Wipe Out Child Labor

Support Grows

Long Hours and Low Pay for Children Listed Among Abuses

The fight to end child labor in Massachusetts is under full steam.

A concerted effort to strengthen the Commonwealth industrial home work law to eliminate abnormally long hours and employment of children under 16 years of age for pitiable wages has been launched before the Massachusetts Legislature.

Having found the present home-work law weak and full of loopholes through which employers have been able to dole out work for 1½ to 10 cents an hour, James T. Moriarty, state commissioner of labor and industries, has filed a bill to establish a new law outfitted with a complete set of effective legal teeth.

Based on Model Law

The bill is modeled after the standard home work measure drafted some time ago by the National Consumers League, which has been prominent in the nation-wide drive to eliminate injurious home work.

The legislation proposed this year is the second bill to be filed by Commissioner Moriarty on home work. Last year the department's bill was immediately attacked by hand craftsmen and the Consumers League of Massachusetts on the ground that it curbed the activities of craftsmen who do their work in their homes. Unlike the 1937 proposal, it contained no provision protecting philanthropic organizations.

Aimed at Sweatshops

Inasmuch as the purpose of homework legislation is not to prevent craftsmen from working in their homes, but rather to outlaw sweatshop conditions, the 1936 proposal was immediately killed. Had it been adopted the livelihood of many individual craftsmen who had developed their home businesses through their own initiative might have found their activities outlawed.

Since the 1936 experience the department has been studying the problem of legislation, sought the co-operation of all organizations involved and finally decided upon an adaptation of the National Consumers League bill which appears to meet craftsmen's objections.

First Draft Opposed

But before coming to this agreement the department had devised its own bill which was immediately opposed by Miss Margaret Wiesman, secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, and craftsmen organizations. It penalized the worker by imposing a $5 annual certificate charge upon him.

This draft legislation contained no provisions actually prohibiting certain types of homework. It was a conglomeration of various home work laws existing in other states. When its provisions met with outspoken opposition, the department backed down and came to an agreement on the present proposal.

Strong Support Promised

It is anticipated the present bill will be supported at forthcoming committee hearings by the Consumers League of Massachusetts, probably the most militant organization seeking to raise standards in legal homework industries, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the craftsmen groups and others interested in the home work industry.

The Consumers League is now conducting a state-wide survey to obtain evidence of actual cases in which wages are wretchedly low, where children are forced to work nights on piece work injurious to their health, and where working conditions are unsanitary.

Low Wages Revealed

Numerous cases have been discovered of wage as low as 1½ cents an hour and of children falling asleep at school because they have had to work until midnight stringing tags, stuffing baseballs, and helping to fashion artificial flowers.

Under the proposed legislation homework would be specifically prohibited in manufacturing of "articles of food or drink or for use in connection with the serving of food or drink; articles of wearing apparel for use of infants or children 10 years of age or under; toys and dolls; tobacco; drugs and poisons; bandages and other sanitary goods; explosives, fireworks and articles of like character."

Other Curbs Set

In addition, homework prohibition is extended to work "determined by the commissioner to be injurious to the health or welfare of the industrial homeworkers within the industry or to render unduly difficult the maintenance of existing labor standards or the enforcement of labor standards established by law or regulation for factory workers in the industry."

The commissioner also has the power to determine whether wages are sufficiently high for the work being done, and the required worker certificates are to be denied to persons under 16 years of age. As a result the backers of the bill hope its passage will mean elimination of work by younger children. There is no charge to the worker for the certificate.

However, employers must pay an annual license fee of $50.

In order that homework may be traced to the employers, labels bear-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Maid of Salem." Starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Musical variety revue featuring Herbert Mundin.

MODERN — "The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:03 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway" with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:04, 4:38, 8:12.

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1:15, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Skeets" Gallagher. 3:30, 6:34, 10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 2, 5, 8:05.

BOSTON—James Gleason and ZaSu Pitts in "The Plot Thickens." 10:53 a. m., 1:49, 4:48, 7:51, 10:19. Stage: Folies de Moulin Rouge. Al Trahan with Lady Yukona Cameron.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:38 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:08.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. Fenway: 1, 4:08, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:48, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Mind Your Own Business," featuring Charlie Ruggles and Allen Brady. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:16, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along," "The Chesapeake Retriever," "Oklahoma As Is," "Wonder Sports of America," "Gifts in Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN — Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

MEMORIAL — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UNIVERSITY—"Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also Martha Raye in "Hideaway Girl." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Also "Tomorrow," "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis and George Brent.

EXETER—Robert Young and Florence Rice in "The Longest Night." 2:10, 5:10, 8:14. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 3, 6, 9:05.

TREMONT—Elizabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Devil Doll," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lionel Barrymore. 10:51 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 8:25.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist. Nikita de Magaloff, accompanist. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER —Kenji Hinoki presents a program of classic Oriental dances in cooperation with the Japan Society of Boston. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) — Collegium Musicum. Music of Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On In the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11. Also, illustrated lecture on "The Athenian Acropolis," by Dr. B. H. Hill, 3.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Guests: Gov. Charles F. Hurley and members of the Governor's Council. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Symphony Hall Meeting Opens Community Fund Campaign

Inspired by a jam-packed opening meeting at Symphony Hall last night, some 12,000 volunteers in the Community Fund today began to canvass Greater Boston in a 15-day drive to oversubscribe, if possible, the $4,160,000 urged at the meeting. This figure, of which $60,000 is for Red Cross relief in the flooded Ohio valley, was described as the "minimum" amount required for the 104 social agencies comprising the Community Federation of Boston.

Indications that the 15-day drive might produce more than the total asked were seen by Robert Cutler, general chairman of the 1937 drive, who reported that casual subscriptions were 23 per cent more this year than in 1936, while pledges of campaign leaders who give their money as well as their time to the intensive Community Fund campaign were up 37.4 per cent over last year.

Symphony Orchestra Plays

At the meeting last night in Symphony Hall a crowd of several thousand volunteers heard Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conduct performances of familiar works by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Addresses were given by Mr. Cutler, Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation of Boston, and W. J. Cameron, Ford official and radio commentator.

Mr. Cutler said that the 104 agencies comprising the federation serve annually about 300,000 needy, indisposed, minors, aged and handicapped. They need the $4,160,000 asked for food, light and heat expenses alone, and not for frills, fancies or buildings.

Boston in 1936, he said, of the large cities raised the largest amount in the shortest time. Boston oversubscribed the goal to the 1936 campaign in 17 days. Philadelphia, the only larger fund in America, took 63 days and even then was short of her quota. The nation, he said, is looking to see if last year was an accident, or luck, or a freak, or chance. The nation wants to know if Boston, with a population center of 2,000,000 people, can do it again, can raise over $4,165,000 in two weeks. What is your answer? A chorus and cheers and hand clappings greeted this leading question.

Adams Thanks Workers

Mr. Adams, as president of the federation, thanked the workers for their support and declared that all faced a duty to plan for tomorrow as well as today. "This has been a land of liberty and we cannot throw our freedom away by neglecting the cause of humanity," he said. "We must aid by our contributions," he said, "so that the Government will not be forced to take over at a cost twice as much in taxes."

Mr. Cameron said that "it is a great pleasure to participate in this great meeting of your Community Federation." Mr. Cameron was able to attend the Boston meeting when an express train was held 45 minutes so that he could make connections and arrive on time.

"Hosts of us from the Middle West have been coming to Boston and the communities round about for many years, drawn by some spell peculiar to your soil," Mr. Cameron said. "We have beheld your coast and inland cities under many lights and always found them lovely but never have they seemed more beautiful than now, when 15,000 citizens, volunteers, public-spirited and social-minded, after five months of preparation that must have meant personal sacrifice to most of them, set forth tonight to plead the cause of the 104 wise and helpful agencies associated in this federation."

More Intelligent Way

Mr. Cameron traced the history of charity and helpfulness, pointing out that first it once meant giving a meal to the hungry, who would be hungry again tomorrow. Today it has become more intelligent, a "restorative and preventive of helpfulness."

In conclusion Mr. Cameron told volunteers that "you are going out on the last, most pressing phase of your crusade, a crusade to conquer human need by skill and wisdom, a conquest that leaves no wounds, no bitter tears behind. As you go, ladies and gentlemen, good friends of humankind, we salute you. Your return in triumph will be a civic victory for this whole region.

"And your reward will be so intimately yours that nothing can ever take it away."

At the conclusion of the speaking the Boston Symphony Orchestra played the prelude to "Lohengrin" and Tchaikovsky's Overture Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet."

On the speakers platform as guests were Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, representing Governor Hurley; Mayor Mansfield; and Bentley Warren, president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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Campaign Scenes From the Community Front

Leaders in Fund Drive
Left to Right—Robert Cutler, Chairman of Campaign; W. J. Cameron; Charles Francis Adams, President of Community Federation

Photos by Staff Photographer
Ushers at Symphony Hall Meeting
Left to Right—Barbara Eaton, Celina Robbins, Mary Louise Spaulding and Elizabeth Stephenson

Council Approves Huntington Ave. Subway Proposal

That persistent issue, the Huntington avenue subway, together with other traffic projects, was recommended yesterday at City Hall and the State House.

Legislation which would allow Mayor Mansfield to borrow outside the city's debt limit to pay Boston's share of construction costs for the proposed subway and for an underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues was unanimously approved by the City Council. The bill needed the sanction of the council before it could be sent to the Legislature.

Speaking at the State House before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, advocated construction of the Huntington avenue subway as far as Mechanics building.

Such a project would cost $1,700,000, he said, of which $1,200,000 would be contributed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Wadsworth also recommended construction of the underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues.

"I think it would be a very good idea to have Mayor Mansfield be a candidate to succeed himself. Then we could have a discussion of some of the issues that we haven't been able to get before the public," said Councilor Clement A. Norton at yesterday's City Council meeting.

Mr. Norton spoke in reply to Councilor James J. Mellen of Charlestown who sought to have the council go on record as opposing a bill now in the Legislature which, if passed, will permit a mayor to succeed himself. Councilor Henry L. Shattuck supported Mr. Norton. The Mellen order was delayed.

March 30 was the date set by the council yesterday for a special election in Ward 9, Roxbury, to fill the council seat vacated by the passing of Richard D. Gleason.

Two candidates are already contesting for this seat: Mrs. Mildred Gleason Harris, sister of the former councilor, and Representative John J. Craven of Roxbury, now serving his second term in the Legislature.

Mayor Mansfield was asked by Councillors John E. Kerrigan and George A. Murray to provide $5000 "so that President Roosevelt can be suitably entertained" if he comes to South Boston for Evacuation Day.

Noted German Architect Named Harvard Professor

Walter Gropius, distinguished German architect, one of the originators of the modern architectural movement in Europe, and called one of the most brilliant designers of industrial buildings, has been appointed professor of architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design beginning April 1, it has just been announced.

Mr. Gropius, who is now practicing architecture in London, attained recognition as a leading educator in this field while director of the Grand Ducal School at Weimar, 1918-28, where he began experiments in educational methods which gave his academy the reputation of being the most distinguished architectural school in Germany.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Masque of Kings"

The tragedy of Mayerling has remained a mystery for nearly half a century. Maxwell Anderson, in his third play of the season, "The Masque of Kings," offers his account of it, which was submitted at the Shubert Theater last night.

The Habsburgs, of course, allowed as little as possible to become known about the tragic end of the Archduke Rudolph and the Baroness Mary Vetsera at his hunting lodge at Mayerling in January, 1889. It has been variously surmised that it was a suicide pact, a murder and suicide, or a double murder engineered by political enemies. Mr. Anderson's theory is that the Baroness and then the Prince committed suicide; the Baroness, because she had lost the Prince's love through her exposure as a spy, the Crown Prince, because he had been disillusioned not only in his love but in his hopes of a bloodless revolution and a liberal political régime under his own guidance.

Mr. Anderson has undoubtedly taken liberties with history; to what extent, it needs a historian to say. Rudolph was a liberal, and there were stories of his having plotted with Hungarian noblemen. He also wanted to divorce his wife in order to marry the Baroness. Mr. Anderson has been very specific about a plot designed at first to set Rudolph on the throne of Hungary, which grew through circumstances into a coup d'état by which Rudolph for a moment displaced his father.

The historians will have to say how close to the facts this story is. Our concern is with the play that Mr. Anderson has made from his version, and it may be said at once that he has contrived a work notable for its dramatic tension and its poetic expression. There are moments when the poetry clogs the drama, when there is too much talk for the good of the action, but this fault can be corrected by cutting.

Mr. Anderson has injected a little too much of modern ideas to make some of his dialogue quite credible. Quite often both Franz Joseph and Rudolph express thoughts which could hardly have come to anybody who had not lived through the post-war years. It is unlikely that Rudolph, liberal though he was, entertained quite the advanced views on war and government with which Mr. Anderson credits him.

The picture of the Vienna court is not a pretty one. The author has little love for the Habsburgs. The Hofburg is a maze of espionage and corruption, of personal and political cynicism. Henry Hull's Crown Prince, reared in this atmosphere, is a well-considered and clearly drawn figure, benevolent and vicious, ambitious and weak, with a Hamlet-like irresolution. Mr. Hull makes him credible and sympathetic. Dudley Digges has some difficulty at first in convincing himself and us that he is the Emperor, and not a good Irish actor. But as he goes on, he sufficiently immerses himself in the part to give illusion. Pauline Frederick, that excellent actress, gives the Empress an imperial sweep of style while movingly revealing her maternal suffering. Margo seemed not too well cast as the Baroness Vetsera. Mr. Simonson's settings are pleasing. L. A. S.

At Manchester, N. H.

We in Boston let the exhibition of Illustrations by Modern Painters and Sculptors slip by. The Currier Gallery in Manchester, N. H., is showing the collection during this month. It has been hung beautifully in the special exhibition room, with good lighting and ample space. The Currier Gallery is to be congratulated for a policy which brings to natives such interesting and illuminating material from New York.

It is an exhibition which requires some knowledge, and, shall we say, tolerance, of recent movements in art, to be enjoyed. These illustrations have been made by leading lights of painting and sculpture, who have pursued their respective paths of individualism, defied tradition, simulated the primitive, or childlike, or fantastic. We may note the diverging paths of the enterprising; the bold, brisk, liberated methods which have proved perplexing to most people, when envisaged in large, brightly colored canvases. In smaller dimension, in less prominent guise, these pictures are less bewildering. Some seem as though they were traced by the illustrator half-aware, letting the pencil take its course, propelled by a certain feeling, a special mood. They seem somewhat like the automatic writing which comprises one department of that vague class of modern pictures called Surrealism. In fact, there are a few actual Surrealist fantasies here.

There are at Manchester examples of illustration in the homespun manner of Grant Wood, in the infantile gyrations of Miro, the calligraphic manner of Raoul Dufy, the exotic depictions of Marie Laurencin the veiled fantasy of Odilon Redon, the plastic symbolism of de Chirico, the visions of Chagall, the classic drawings of Picasso inspired by Hellenic vase decorations. Other illustrations there are by Rouault, Delacroix, Charlot, Per Krohg, Despiau, Braque and many others. Here we see these noted artists subordinated for the time to the idea of an author, furnishing illustrations. For the most part, we must admit, the artist remains himself, and it is the author who is subordinated by the emphatic distinction of the style of the illustrator.

We thought for a moment there about those Persian manuscripts in which the illuminator and illustrator were one. What a difference there is, between the printing and the drawing in these books. The invention of printing has certainly altered the nature of illustration.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The engagement of "Pride and Prejudice" has been extended for another week at the Colonial.

Other continuing plays are "And Now Goodbye," at the Plymouth, and "Help Yourself," at the Copley.

In prospect are "Hamlet," with John Gielgud starred, at the Shubert for the week of Feb. 8, and "Brother Rat," comedy of life at a military school, scheduled for the Plymouth, Feb. 15.

Race

(Continued from Page 9)

cratic convention is said to have cooled any favor he might have had toward the legal betting.

The Rev. Mr. Claypool called attention to the attitude of Governor Quinn and other prominent legislators in his address, saying:

"Governor Quinn's plain, prompt and courageous declaration against the establishment of dog racing in this State reminds us of Governor Green's veto of the first horse-race bill passed by the General Assembly, and Governor Green's expressed personal disfavor of pari-mutuels then and since.

"Our present Governor's stand brings up the whole question of legalized gambling, and it is high time that the citizens gave serious and sober second thought to a second referendum or else a straight-out curtailment of racing days by the present elected representatives at the State House. If the Assembly wishes the Racing Commission to drastically limit the days of racing, it can be done."

By a Small Vote

The clergyman also said that it will be three years this approaching May that at a special election horse-race betting was legalized in Rhode Island by a vote that represented only one quarter of the votes cast at the general election of last November.

"Senator Handy (Senator Russell H. Handy of Lincoln, a Racing Commission official) has proposed that at the next election in November, 1938, another referendum on pari-mutuels be held, since we then will have had five-years' experience with legalized gambling. This proposal is a good idea," he said.

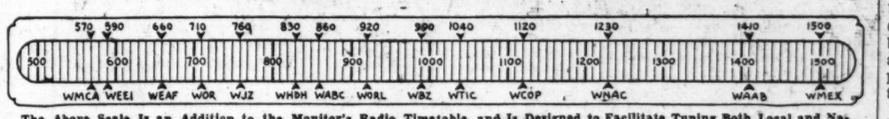
Concluding, the Rev. Mr. Claypool declared:

"Gambling at Narragansett Park, as the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin has well pointed out, is a vested interest. It is a monopoly granted and ostensibly controlled by the General Assembly.

"No one is surprised that a special and selfish interest in politics is maintained by those who profit by the track. Their interest is not a sporting interest, but the hard-boiled interest of an industry with large financial investment which bleeds the populace, builds no wealth whatsoever, and takes its profits out of the misery of weak, unfortunate citizens of the get-rich-quick-off-somebody-else mania."

SUCCESS
to the 1937 Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign
To this great community effort which will spread the light of hope and the warmth of comfort to thousands of our fellow citizens, The Boston Edison Company wishes every success. And we join with the community in extending our gratitude to the fifteen thousand volunteer workers, many of whom are employees of this company, who are so cheerfully carrying the active burden of this campaign.
THE BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Studio interview	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; "Little Show"; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Community Fund; concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Guy Kibbee; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	Voice of Experience	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"; sketch	Terri Franconi, tenor	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch"; dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing"; soloists;
8:15 soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; orchestra	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45		Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter comment
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Ethel Waters, soloist	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Block	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 and Sully; Robert Wild-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Rangers
10:00 hack; Shaw and Lee; Good-	Talk, "Air Conditioning in	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 man's, Stoll's orchestra	America"; band concert	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	Irving's "Rip Van Winkle";	"Hollywood Gossip"	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	sketch and music	Talk, "National Defense"	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks, soloists and orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Family Planning," Prof. Edward C. Lindman and Dr. William Cary.

United States Diesel Engineering School
The demand for good Diesel men is granted. The best trained men get the positions. Money spent on inferior training is largely wasted. Our graduates get the positions. Look into their records and follow in their footsteps. Visit the school, ask for interview or write Dept. C.
UNITED STATES DIESEL ENGINEERING SCHOOL
89-91 Brighton Avenue, Boston, Mass.
New Classes Start Feb. 1st

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
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ENDS SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th
W. W. WINSHIP Inc.
Established 1776
372 Boylston Street, Boston
One Store Only
Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets

Connecticut Hears Plan To Merge Boards

(Continued from Page 9)

department disappears in the operation. Some of its functions go to the enlarged department of health.

Executive Tops List

At the top of the list of 18 new departments is the executive department, headed by the Governor. Under him come the appointed secretary of state and attorney general proposed by the commission Monday.

Second, is the department of finance and control, with the functions of budgeting, personnel, purchasing, accounting and treasury. The comptroller and treasurer, now elected state officials, would become appointed division chiefs under the proposed plan.

The proposal leaves the departments of highways, public utilities, banks, insurance, parks and forests, taxation, and military, about as they are now.

Major Change in Education

Under the heading of education it makes a major change, consolidating the activities of the State Board of Education with those of the State College, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Teachers' Retirement Board.

The Board of Education runs the normal schools and the Teachers' College of Connecticut, operates the trade schools, supervises rural schools and doles out state grants to towns for educational support.

Welfare "Collection"

In the department of public welfare, already doubled and tripled in size through recent additions, the plan leaves a vast collection of activities. Besides supervision of relief, the department would have supervision of all penal institutions and state hospitals. It would take over unemployment compensation from the state labor department, where the special session of the 1936 Legislature planted it last December and where it is just taking root.

The labor department on the other hand would become a department of industrial relations, absorbing the work of the compensation commissioners, who handle claims of employees injured in industrial accidents. Organized labor already has spoken against this change.

'Mechanical Trouble-Shooter' Passes Rigid Test

Telemetrograph, new electrical device, permits maintenance crews to locate breaks in power lines speedily without leaving home stations

The telemetrograph, a newly developed electrical device which allows power transmission maintenance crews to locate broken or short-circuited lines without leaving their home station, was tested and demonstrated before some 70 representatives of power companies in the United States and Canada, Sunday.

Trouble shooters who must frequently follow high power transmission wires through difficult ground for miles before finding breaks or power leaks depriving whole communities of electricity, may now use the "transmission line analyzer" developed by the Tobe Deutschmann Corporation of Canton, Mass., and locate the trouble right down to the exact pole before starting out.

Difficulties Abound

While power lines built in recent years are of superior design and construction, they are far from immune from mechanical failures. Locating leaks resulting from wet snow and sleet by simple patrolling results in long repair delays, for roads are often impassable due to snow, darkness may hinder, and telephone lines are interrupted at the same time power lines are down, rendering communication difficult.

Visiting power men were first given a laboratory demonstration at the Engineers' Club, over an artificial transmission line, by J. E. Allen of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, following which a trip was made to the Baker Street substation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for actual field tests. Here, in order that the cause of natural science and research might be advanced, one wire of the L Street - Framingham line was temporarily taken out of service and a short-circuit made by the patrol crew at a point unknown to those conducting the tests.

Test a Success

Within a few minutes, using the telemetrograph, engineers were able to say that the fault was 5.63 miles away, which was within a few poles of the exact location predetermined by the Edison Company. The trouble shooter had been instructed to manufacture trouble by baring the wire at that point and shorting it to the ground with another.

The theory underlying the device involves the fundamental of reflection and phase shift which a current impulse undergoes when impressed on a transmission line having distributed capacitance and inductance. Such an impulse travels along the line at a velocity nearly equal to light and undergoes an attenuation in magnitude as well as a time lag or phase shift with respect to the sending end.

Graph Is Plotted

In the course of operation, a single impulse or a series of impulses is sent down the line, and on a motor-driven chart a stylus plots the frequency-current graph. The frequency difference between peaks is substantially the same, varying with the length of the line. Suppose the line were only half as long, then the difference in peaks would be twice as long and hence would be a measure of the fault.

Substantially, this is all there is to the method. To take a simple case for further explanation, if the difference between peaks on a line 40 miles long is 20,000 cycles, then on a line 20 miles long the difference would be 40,000 cycles. In order to get this on a line, a frequency meter and an ammeter are used, and when an impulse goes down the line it goes through a phase shift or time lag. Arriving at the end, it has no phase to go through and so returns. Mathematically, the equation used is "L equals V over 2d" where L is the number of miles of line, V is the speed of the impulse (183,000 miles per second) and d is the average difference in current peaks.

Time Saving Device

Mr. Deutschmann, president of concern manufacturing this device, characterized it as an ever-operative insurance policy against line trouble. Cases have been known in recent years, where large crews of patrolmen have worked 10 to 14 hours locating a single difficulty. Canadian utilities are particularly anxious to receive local demonstrations on their own lines, for these stretch mile after mile through difficult brush.

Eventually Deutschmann engineers hope to devise a method equally useful for locating underground cable difficulties. The accuracy of aerial fault location is in most cases within 2 per cent. In Sunday's tests it was within 1 per cent, and the trouble was located within half an hour.

New Methods in "Trouble Shooting"

Upper Left—The Telemetrograph, or Transmission-Line Analyzer, Which Accurately Locates Short Circuits or Broken Wires by Plotting a Mathematical Curve. Right—Typical Cross-Country Transmission Wire. Lower Left—J. E. Allen, Chief of Tests, Pennsylvania Power & Water Company, Who Invented the Device, and Tobe Deutschmann, President of the Tobe Deutschmann Corporation, Whose Engineers Perfected the Apparatus

Disputed Base For Jewelry Pay Left to McMahon

(Continued from Page 9)

and Mr. Connolly were similar in most respects, Mr. Beardsley stated the opposition to the 30 cents minimum on the following grounds:

1. The study by the board was not completed, inasmuch as the board failed to consider the workers in the classification of employees handling gold over 10 carats as well as those employed on the cheaper grade of goods.

2. That 30 cents an hour did not constitute a wage sufficent to provide a "decent living." He offered results of an investigation to prove that $11 was the least that a woman could live on, and produced figures to show that the average wage of workers he had selected for study was $9.65.

3. That the lowest minimum wage on the cheaper jewelry should be 40 cents an hour and in the higher classification 60 cents an hour. He quoted the rate in New York in the higher classification as $1 an hour.

4. That the adoption of a 30-cent mimimum would make the minimum the maximum and affect the wages of the workers in the higher brackets.

5. That the board did not go far enough in regulation of the home work.

6. That the board had failed to eliminate the "helper" or contract worker and thus prevented efficient enforcement of the law. Mr. Beardsley said that workers were being paid as low as "three, five, eight, and 10 cents an hour in the industry before and after the NRA codes collapsed."

"My organization is in favor of minimum wage boards and a movement to bring about higher wages and better conditions," he said, "but we believe and put into practice that women doing the same work as men should receive the same wages as men. In New York if a woman is a polisher and she works with men at the bench on 10-carat gold or silver, she receives her dollar an hour.

"And you will find that there is a marked difference between the wages of those in the union shops in New York and those here in Rhode Island. Workers in the gold and silver plants in New York get $1.14 an hour for one job. The same worker does the same job here for 45 cents."

"I am not in favor of paying 30 cents an hour to any man," Mr. Connolly said. "We believe that 30 censt a hour is not a living wage and I believe that a minimum wage of 40 cents is not enough for those workers who work as hard as members of my union—the typographical union—whose members are well paid.

"While I want to compliment the board for its step forward to regulate deplorable conditions in this industry, when I see so many employers here and in favor of the recommendation, I am suspicious. I never saw an employer agree to minimum wages so readily unless there was something behind it."

Long Urges State to Give Cities and Towns $1,000,000

(Continued from Page 8)

cities and towns which lost money through the sharp reduction in the tax against factories. In many places the estimates of loss fell short.

To Prevent Higher Taxes

The bill favored by Mr. Long would cover these losses and forgo the necessity of the communities increasing their tax rates. The $1,000,000, Mr. Long said, was expected from increased corporation tax returns.

The commissioner pointed out that Ludlow has lost $56,000 in revenue; Lowell, $41,166; Rockland, $4646.

Joseph P. Estes, clerk of the Rockland board of assessors, told the committee the town's tax rate would jump 90 cents per $1000 should the bill fail to pass.

Regarding the reaction to the new flat rate machinery tax, Mr. Long said industry had found the relief extremely advantageous.

In executive session following the hearing, the committee voted favorably on the $1,000,000 distribution. Also it favored adoption of the proposal permitting the State to tax transfers of stock made by old stockholders after a corporation had issued new shares. Both measures now go to the Ways and Means Committee for further action.

Youth and Unemployment

Establishment of a five-man, unpaid commission to study and report on the problems faced by youths in finding their place in the modern economic system was favored today by Jacob Prager, representing the Jacob A. Riis Foundation, before the legislative Committee on Education. The foundation sponsored the proposed legislation.

Mr. Prager declared he had talked with many young men who had completed school but would not accept work if they could find it. He declared the bill was filed to determine the assets and liabilities of these young men and to discover what conditions made them apparently unfit for normal productive living.

The proposed commission would be representative of educational institutions, labor, industry and social service. The proposal was not opposed.

Savings Bank Elections

The proposal that savings bank depositors with more than $100 in the bank be allowed to vote in the election of trustees of such institutions was branded as ridiculous today by Rutherford E. Smith, president of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts.

Mr. Smith was speaking before the legislative committee on banks and banking against Senator P. Eugene Casey's annual bill. He claimed the plan would be impractical, in that it would permit voting by thousands of depositors at great expense. This expense, he added would be borne by the depositors.

Police and Firemen's Pay

Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. of East Boston today gave members of the legislative committee on public service a political reason why they should vote for his bill to permit cities and towns to pay their police and firemen $42.50 a week.

"If you've got the cops and the firemen with you when you're running for office, you don't have to worry."

The Senator pointed out that the Boston police department is underpaid and undermanned, and said Boston police receive smaller salaries than those in some smaller towns.

His bill is permissive, he said, "to give heads of some small towns that haven't got the money, an 'out.'"

SERVE A TEMPTING CRABMEAT COCKTAIL AT DINNER TONIGHT

THREE DIAMONDS BRAND CRABMEAT

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

Beverly School Has Special Class For Gypsy Group

BEVERLY, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Beverly laid plans today for what it believed would be the nation's first school exclusively for gypsy children.

School Superintendent Starr M. King arranged to engage a special teacher for a class of 12 youngsters from a newly arrived colony of 172 gypsies.

The school board decided on the special class last night after hearing Mr. King report that teachers found the children so much below normal in education that they retarded other pupils in the regular classes. School attendance officers insisted that they go to class.

Meanwhile Beverly's board of aldermen attempted to curb fortune telling by imposing a $50 license fee on each gypsy so engaged. Mayor Daniel E. McLean rejected the ordinance, however, because it failed to set penalties for violation.

Port

(Continued from Page 9)

ports for consumption—$5,423,110—set a new peak for all time in one week's valuation, according to customs figures. This is more than twice the value of imports for the corresponding week a year ago. Imports entered for warehouse, valued at $1,238,990, is nearly three times the similar figure at this time last year.

Week's Withdrawals

Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption amounted to $815,371 for the week against $630,108 for the same time in 1936. Duties collected for the week were $1,083,747, an increase of $358,123 over collections a year ago, bringing the total receipts of cash for the fiscal year starting July 1, up to $21,731,013, compared with only $16,332,875 for the similar period a year ago.

Efforts of steamship companies, stevedores and customs officials to keep the incoming goods moving and avoid congestion on the piers, have failed to keep terminals clear. Commonwealth Pier, practically barren of goods since the intercoastal steamship companies ceased operating because of the strikes on the Pacific Coast, has been thrown open to wool-laden ships.

The largest shipment of wool ever brought to Boston in one ship—31,001 bales brought in by the Thermopylae 20 days ago—is not yet entirely removed from Commonwealth Pier and hundreds of bales are still piled in the pier sheds awaiting removal by consignees.

Three more wool cargoes are due here this week, the Canadian Cruiser from Australia with about 7000 bales being due tomorrow, to tie up at Commonwealth Pier. Another craft from South Africa—the Atlantic—is bringing 2000 bales and is expected tomorrow. The Hororata from New Zealand is expected Friday at the Army Base, with 20,000 bales.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The annual February sale of the Paine Furniture Company at 81 Arlington Street, which is already under way, should be of interest to those of you who are in the market for various pieces of furniture at special prices. And especially interesting to those whose wedding is near, or those who intend moving into a larger home in the near future, where more furniture will be needed, is the fact that, during this sale, Paine offers to store all purchases that are paid for, for a period of a year. As is customary at the time of their sales, the store will be open on Wednesday evenings until nine o'clock.

* * *

A Handbag That's Almost a "Catch-all"

We took our eyes off a pigskin bag with two handles at W. W. Winships ($27.50) long enough to concentrate on a good-looking brown leather bag that was imported from England, where they're called "air-travel" bags. They're a regular satchel, and they'll carry just about everything the average woman and a friend would ever want in a handbag. A large coin purse with a separate compartment for bills is stitched to the inside, so there'll be no chance of leaving it behind on every counter! And there's a small, but firm top-handle that you'll probably use, even though it's almost "second nature" to clutch bags under your arm. As well as a bit of brass trimming in the way of a lock, with a key that goes with it. It also comes in gray, black and red. The latter would be particularly striking with a gray suit this spring. $10 buys it.

* * *

Putting More Fun Into Kitchen Work

Kitchen gadgets that are designed to put the kitchen on union hours always appeal to us. That's why we just naturally gravitated toward two new Easy-Aid kitchen tools we saw at Jordan's. At least they're new to us. One is a trick knife that will slice tomatoes and citrus fruit without squashing; and slice them very thin at the same time . . . which is something! It's a long knife, and it's the part that's all fixed up with little saw-teeth that does this work. The curved part, which is near the handle, is a regular knife; used for paring fruits and vegetables, just as any other knife. Catalin handles in red, yellow, onyx, yellow, black or green.

* * *

Makes Containers Pop Open Like Magic

The other item is a combination jar and bottle opener that's designed to open just about any size container from a large mason or mayonnaise jar down to the smallest toothpaste cap. Then, too, it'll remove the lids from cocoa tins and paint cans, and remove anchor tops from jars and crown tops from bottles. What more could you ask for in one gadget? Because it's all in one item, but the thing moves around into so many different positions, all this work can be done. Simple to use . . . you'll wonder why you didn't think it up yourself.

* * *

It Reads Like A Double Super Brush

Here's a hair brush for a dollar that looks pretty good to us. In the first place it's a Pro-phy-lactic, which means a lot, and in the second place its unique irregular trim of bristles allows a more thorough brushing; inasmuch as it literally polishes the scalp and hair as the brush sweeps through. Naturally all this tends to bring out the glorious luster and high lights which lack of brushing, or even the use of a poor brush, has dulled over a period of time. And for the new popular cap coiffures, the excellence of this brush, called, by the way, the Invigorator, can readily be appreciated, for it makes the hair as sleek and smooth as a monk's skull cap, while the ringleted ends, when brushed up over the finger, form more perfect curls and keep their shape much longer. This brush should appeal to those women who have longed for a hair brush that's really good . . . at a price that's well within their means. Sold at Filene's.

* * *

Gabardine Shoes Give the Foot a Show

Chandler's has a new gabardine shoe that's designed to flatter and display the slender aristocratic foot, what with its open shank effect. It's more or less of a pump, built up high over the instep by means of a bit of a high-throated bow, on which rests a real bow of grosgrain ribbon. The high heels match the slender band that goes from the heel to the front of the shoe, in patent leather. In widths AAA to B, in sizes up to 9. For $8.75. Incidentally, gabardine can be worn under overshoes without getting those worn-looking shiny spots that overshoes so often make on some materials. And it's comfortable no end. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Federal Egg-Buying To Aid Poultrymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 22—A federal egg-purchasing program, designed to remove surplus eggs from the market, to distribute them through relief channels and to encourage the hatching of a normal number of chickens for the current season has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, according to information received here today by J. C. Kendall, director of the New Hampshire Extension Service.

Child Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the name and address of the employer must be attached to all goods furnished to the homeworker.

A homeworker found violating the law will suffer loss of his work certificate. The employer will be liable to a fine of not less than $50 or not less than two months in jail or both.

Statler Brand Toilet Tissue 1000 Sheets 2 Ply 2 Rolls

MUELLER'S MACARONI

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Saves Time—and Money, Too!

This product makes perfect gravy a certainty. It imparts a rich brown and a wonderfully appetizing flavor. Economical. At leading chain stores and food markets.

GRAVY MASTER

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High Grade Quality Fuels plus High Grade Service

New England Coke—Cleercoal
American Anthracite
High Grade Fuel and Range Oils

For Fuel Oil Emergency Service, Nights, Sundays and Holidays, call BLUehills 2180.

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66 Years of Excellent Service

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Worcester Salt *Famous chefs say "Worcester is best"*

DON'T WAIT 'TILL SATURDAY NIGHT FOR THIS DELICIOUS COMBINATION *Serve it Today!*

FINAST Oven Baked . . . Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney
BAKED BEANS 2 LGE. 28 OZ. TINS 25c

FINAST Full of Raisins . . . Serve With Baked Beans
BROWN BREAD 2 16 OZ. TINS 25c

Shape Then Fry . . . Completes the Dish
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES 2 10 OZ. TINS 25c

ROLLED OATS WHITE SPRAY Quick Cooking BIG 3 LB PKG. 15c

DRIED SPLIT PEAS YELLOW SPLIT GREEN SPLIT Your Choice 1 LB PKG 8c

RICHMOND Absolutely Pure Absorbent Toilet Tissue
At this low special price, you should plan to stock up on toilet tissue. Each roll contains 650 sheets.
4 ROLLS 13c
ROSEWOOD
Our best quality, soft pure white sterilized, extra absorbent and unusually low in price for this week only
4 ROLLS 25c

Other Food Specials

APPLE SAUCE	FINAST York State Made with Apples	2 NO. 2 TINS	17c
EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL	2 NO. 1 TINS 25c	LGE. NO. 2½ TIN	23c
LUNCH CRACKERS	Crisp and Crunchy	BIG 2 LB. CTN.	19c
CHIVER'S MARMALADE	Old English	1 LB. JAR	21c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF	2 SMALL TINS 17c	LGE. TIN	19c
COCOMALT	Ideal for your children	½ LB. TIN	21c
SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE		QT. BOT.	21c
ARMOUR'S CORNED BEEF HASH		2 1 LB. TINS	29c
SPRY	The Pure Vegetable Shortening	1 LB. TINS	22c
SKYFLAKE WAFERS	N. B. C.	12 OZ. PKG.	18c
CHOCOLATE HOBBIES	N. B. C.	LB. BULK	19c
LIFEBUOY SOAP	A Popular Toilet Soap	3 BARS	17c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Inextinguishable "Fires"

By Margaret Lloyd

NEW YORK—The audience that filled all but a few seats in the Hippodrome, on the evening of Jan. 15, was a spectacle in itself. Not a spectacle of top hats and opera cloaks, of flashlight photography and society reporters, but of people, simply dressed, turned out in hordes to see and share a living exposition of the modern dance — Doris Humphrey's "With My Red Fires" and Charles Weidman's "Quest" — given their first and only New York presentation of the season under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

And this audience, which had seemed like a rabble to push through in the lobby, became during the performance still and rapt, bursting into cannonades of applause at the close of each great work.

It was an occasion that required enlargement on all sides to fit the vastitude of this ancient home of circuses. The usual small orchestra was augmented to play Wallingford Riegger's score to "With My Red Fires" and Norman Lloyd's score for "Quest," both under the direction of Mr. Lloyd. The Humphrey-Weidman company was augmented to project the compositions in scale.

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It must be well known by now that "With My Red Fires" is the part of Miss Humphrey's "New Dance" trilogy created and first produced at the Bennington Festival last summer and that "Quest" is Mr. Weidman's choregraphic comment on the artist's struggle for fulfillment, also created and produced at that time.

What may not be generally conceded, but what I believe to be true, is that the Trilogy is not only the greatest dance composition but the greatest artistic expression of present-day life in any form that has come out of America. "New Dance," the affirmation of the good life (man in harmony with himself and his fellows), which was first produced at Bennington two summers ago, is dance in pure symphonic form, the absolute choregraphic symphony. "Theater Piece," first produced at the Guild Theater last winter, is a program symphony of competitive elements and warring evils (exposed to be destroyed). The Trilogy should be seen in its entirety to be completely experienced.

"With My Red Fires," based on a quotation from William Blake:

> For the Divine appearance is Brotherhood, but I am Love
> Elevate into the Region of Brotherhood with my red fires,

is a romantic interlude in this Trilogy of human brotherhood, and it cannot be discounted as lacking in sociological content merely because it is lacking in political implications. Certainly the delicate adjustments of human relationships are as close to the problem of human living as those of good government.

The Matriarch in "With My Red Fires" is the archetype of possessiveness, not only in maternal affection but in other relations of life; and also of thin-lipped self-righteousness. Miss Humphrey dances and mimes the role with dramatic intensity. Her austere gray gown, with its black sleeves and bodice trimming, heightens the forbidding effect. At Bennington, as I remember, with her hair drawn back into a tight psyche knot, her face lined into a permanent scowl of disapproval, she looked more the Matriarch than she did in the Hippodrome performance, with her hair flowing and the Doris Humphrey loveliness left in her face. The artist has his own reasons for his deletions and changes of emphasis, and possibly Miss Humphrey felt that the psyche-knotted Matriarch was too graphic in portrayal, too realistic for a dance concept.

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There were other changes from the Bennington production, mainly considered beneficial. To me they left gaps rather than welding closer. Something was lacking of the first mystery and wonder.

In the State Armory at Bennington, the action coursed over the floor and up on to the stage. In the first section, "Ritual," the groupings in the opening Hymn, moved with a haunting strangeness, an impending air. The meeting of the lovers and their departure was pointed up against this impending background. In the second part, "Drama," two red-robed choric figures, made awful summons. The flashing of white hands from the black wings on the floor was an incantation, an unearthly visualization of the further lines from Blake that set the mood:

> The Great Selfhood
> Having a white Dot call'd a Center,
> from which branches out
> A Circle in continual gyrations: this became a Heart
> From which sprang numerous branches varying their motions,
> Producing many Heads, three or seven or ten, and hands and feet
> Innumerable at will of the unfortunate contemplator . . .
> Who becomes his food: such is the way of the Devouring Power.

There was breath-taking suspense in the Alarm and Pursuit; poetry in the final Judgment.

At the Hippodrome, the grouping was necessarily confined to the stage, where a succession of levels was built up in mounting height. One notable improvement was the placing of the Matriarch's house nearer the center, where the action was visible from all sides. But both the Hymn and the Pursuit suffered from lack of the more varied range. The choric figures did not appear. In place of the strange, sudden hands, heads and torsos in bright red flashed from the wings. There was something a little more theatrical, a little less invraisemblable about it.

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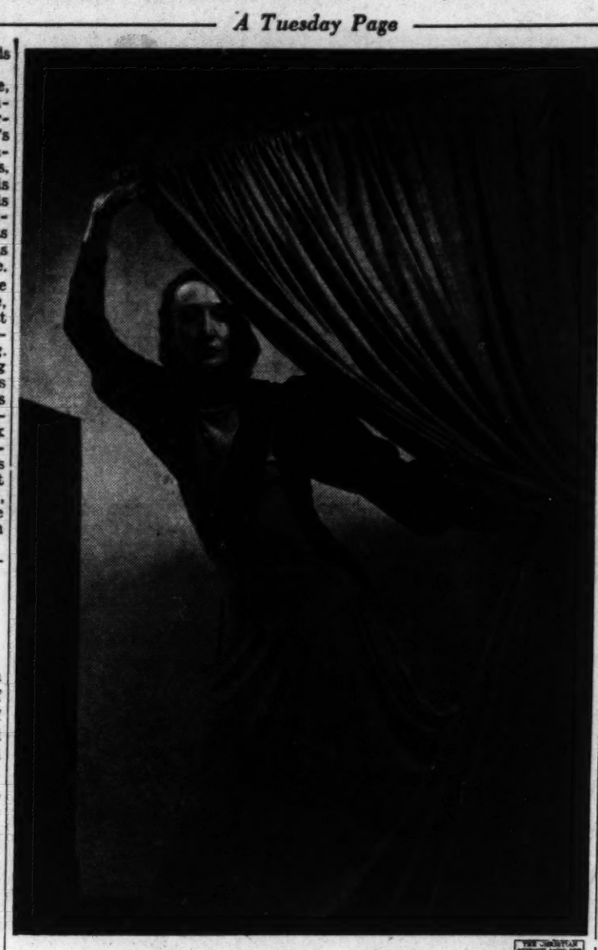
The dance is the most flexible of art forms. Its presentation must always be adapted to the space allotted to it. It is framed by its environment. Its timbre is altered by the silent play of the audience upon it. New elements enter into every production. The personnel changes. Recruits must be trained to work with the seasoned dancers. I doubt if any two performances of any part of Miss Humphrey's Trilogy would ever be the same. But the core is there, the heart and soul of greatness, and this cannot be obscured, whatever the exigencies of production. "Red Fires" at the Hippodrome burned differently, but still with a mighty flame.

Charles Weidman and Katherine Litz danced the lovers as they did at Bennington. And it occurred to me then, as it had not before, that José Limon might be more suited to the romantic role. And if José Limon, why not Letitia Ide, for together they are a glorious pair. There was nothing amiss in Katherine Litz's performance. But it could have been more colorful. Perhaps Miss Ide and Mr. Limon would be too exuberant.

Mr. Weidman is essentially a comedian. He is too mature, too detached, for unequivocal romanticism. But as the comedian of dance, the searching satirist, the probing, thoughtful humorist, with a laugh up one sleeve and its complementary tear up the other, he is without a peer.

His choregraphic pantomime, "Quest," is an immensely significant work. His artist is the universal artist in any field. This artist's trials by Trivia (Patronage and Anthropometry), by the critical press, by tradition and regimentation, his communings with his inner self, his transition from tumult to tranquility, his joy in creative work and its acceptance by his fellows contains the salt of every artist's experience.

But again, in the changes made for the Hippodrome performance, I missed the things I had liked best at Bennington. Instead of the expected tightening was a loosening. The changes seemed to prolong some of the less desirable passages and leave more desirable passages out altogether. For example, in Anthropometry, I liked the yardstick and the scissors, the antic pantomime by an ensemble of six men, as it was originally given. No doubt Mr. Weidman thought it too literal, for he reduced it to a duo-dance with Mr. Limon that seemed much too long and not half so funny.



Doris Humphrey as the Matriarch in "With My Red Fires"

An American Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Occasionally an art collection, assembled without ostentation, is brought to light in an exhibition which affords unexpected pleasure. This was the case last week with the Chester Dale collection of American paintings, shown at the Union League Club. Extending from the colonial John Smibert, it began with the eighteenth century and continued down to the present, to the works of such artists as the late George Bellows and the active Guy Pène du Bois. Not a collection of masterpieces, it included, however, some works of outstanding merit, especially among the portraits.

The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Dale, the owners of the pictures, have been for some time keen devotees of modern art, and their collecting of French Ecole de Paris painting has been widely noticed, only added interest to the event. Not until this show had any considerable indication been given that they were devoted also to the American school.

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Evidently the Dales began their American collecting with a thoroughly conservative taste for the most reputable traditional types. Among their pictures the interior by William M. Chase, "The Friendly Call," is as pleasantly old-fashioned now as it also is brilliant in its luminous, rather meticulous handling. In the group, too, is a large, really fine nude, "The Awakening," by another noted American, J. Carroll Beekwith. Perhaps a more salient figure comes into view in Ralph Blakelock, whose large blue "Moonlight" is a striking illustration of his talent.

From the early nineties on, indeed, the collection takes in most of the better-known painters, and is significant of the taste of the time, which gave fame not only to Chase and Blakelock, but to Ranger and Robinson, Hassam and Davies, to Whistler as well as Sargent. The two Whistlers, incidentally, are but minor studies, a "Girl in White" and "La Mère Gerard," but both appear to be authentic, and the former in particular has much charm.

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Where the group shines, however, is in its early portraits. This despite the fact that the portrait by Bellows of Mrs. Dale, which he painted several years before his passing, is one of the "show pieces" of the collection. There are, for instance, the stately likeness by Smibert of Oxenbridge Thacher of Milton, Mass., which is first class, and the charming "Portrait of a Lady" by the likable Jeremiah Theus, a relatively little known pre-Revolutionary War painter, who had real delicacy and taste. His sense of color was developed, and this portrait shows how well he used it in the appealing red costume of the subject, avoiding the cold, metallic luster of the conventional Colonial portrait.

Gilbert Stuart always must be considered in a 2historical survey of this kind. The Dales, in their "Portrait of Lady Liston," have obtained one of his most animated and appealing feminine subjects. Lady Liston, it seems, was the wife of one of England's first ministers to the new American republic, who sat to Stuart in Philadelphia in 1798. Subsequently taken to England by the owner, the portrait was for many years part of a Scottish collection, and there came to be known as a Raeburn. But the flesh tints are those of Stuart, more than of Raeburn, and the whole thing has a fresh quality quite unlike that of the phlegmatic Scotsman.

An interesting fact is brought out regarding painting in the mid-nineteenth century. That is, the thoroughly native trend of American realistic genre. Typical examples of this art are seen in the work of Eastman Johnson. He is represented by "The Early Scholar," a delightful small study of a boy warming himself in front of a large stove in a country schoolroom. George Henry Hall, another homely realist, is the painter of "On the Wharf," an amusing study of gamins at play. Such paintings, though of minor value artistically, supplied the pictorial needs of the time, and were extremely popular. With them art came out of the homes of the wealthy, where it reposed in the austere pattern of family portraits, into the hearts of the people. The collection does well to take note of them.

Not many American groups such as the Dale collection remain intact today outside the museums. Many sketchier ones have been dissolved in recent years under the hammer of the auctioneer. For the reason that few new ones are likely to appear, as much as from the fact that it covers the field with reasonable completeness, and presents an outline of the gradual development in art in America, the collection has been a valuable addition to the art season.

Another opportunity to view historical landmarks in American art is the display current at the Century Club, "Portraits Owned by Clubs of New York." This assembles 22 paintings in a sequence from Kneller to Sargent, briefly indicating the development of portraiture. The subjects represented, however, give a special interest to the show. Here again, Gilbert Stuart is prominent, with three portraits, including those of George Washington and John Jacob Astor, belonging to his American period, and his "Sir Alexander Mackenzie," an English portrait. Hoppner's "William Pitt" is a distinguished likeness of the youthful statesman, while among the Sargents the "Edwin Booth," lent by the Players, is most famous. Of historical note is the series of unfinished portraits by Francis B. Carpenter of Lincoln and members of his Cabinet. These, lent by the Union League Club, have the merit of authentic documents.

A Tchaikovsky Revival

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK—With Igor Stravinsky's program of Jan. 21 his current guest engagement as "conductor-composer" of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society reached its culminating point. He revived Tchaikovsky's Third Symphony, in D major, and he directed a memorable performance of his own "Sacre du Printemps." The remaining number was another of his compositions, the relatively innocuous suite from "The Fire-Bird." Incidentally, though the evening was by no means the most inclement of the month, Carnegie Hall was not quite so full as one could have wished for such a concert.

Mr. Stravinsky's reading of the once hotly debated "Sacre" was remarkable for directness, lucidity, proportion, balance. After hearing the score thus expounded one could never again regard it as in the least problematical. And the very qualities of proportion and balance in the performance served to re-establish the work as definitely a masterpiece in the view of one listener who had come to find parts of it in the concert room something of a bore.

The surprise of the occasion, however, was less the rehabilitation of the "Sacre" than the revelation of Tchaikovsky's D major Symphony. The neglect of such a work is very hard to understand. Yet, according to the statisticians, it was never played by the Philharmonic Society after that body introduced it to America on Feb. 8, 1879, and never at all by the Symphony Society, and of course never by the merged Philharmonic-Symphony till the evening in question. To which record of negation may be added the fact that the Boston Symphony Orchestra has not performed it in 37 years, plus a brace of "never at alls" for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

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Mr. Stravinsky has been quite explicit about his admiration for Tchaikovsky, and we may safely assume that he conducted the work con amore. So presented, this symphony in five movements revealed an Andante elegiaco which, obviously influenced by Schumann, is one of the most melodious and ingratiating of all its composer's symphonic movements, one of the most ingenious in structure and orchestration. Nor are the ensuing Scherzo and the concluding Polonaise far beneath it. Indeed, the symphony stood forth as a welcome new work by a man of whom we foolishly had supposed we already knew the best.

For the most stunning song recital of the season so far we are indebted to Sigrid Onegin, the distinguished contralto, who sang in the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 17. It seems hardly necessary to point out now that Mme. Onegin is endowed with one of the greatest voices ever bestowed upon a human throat, a voice equally notable for strength, range and splendor of quality. Still, in spite of such an eminent advantage, Mme. Onegin has not always sung at her best. Indeed, she has been spoken of not without justice as a somewhat uneven singer.

At this recital, however, her voice sounded if possible more magnificent than ever before, and she commanded all its extraordinary resources with an ease that was positively jaunty. Furthermore, as an interpreter she was at the very top of her form. So all things combined to make her performance recall the good days of old when such excelling art in recital was not the exception, but the rule.

Her opening her program with Clytemnestra's great scena, "Dieux puissants!" from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," testified to her confidence in her technic. She delivered the inexorably exacting piece with superb breadth of style. Noble expressiveness and a wide variety of color and shading. There followed three "uncanny" (and likewise unfamiliar) songs by Karl Loewe which alone would have sufficed to stamp the singer as a masterly interpreter. the third of them, "Die Walpurgisnacht," in which a mother tells her daughter she is a witch, was one of the towering peaks of the recital.

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The routine of the Metropolitan Opera House has been varied by the return of Lotte Lehmann, Dusolina Giannini and Giovanni Martinelli. Mme. Lehmann sang a particularly ardent and opulent Sieglinde on the afternoon of Jan. 16 in a remarkably fine "Walküre," which enlisted also the services of Lauritz Melchior (Siegmund), Marjorie Lawrence (Brünnhilde), Kerstin Thorborg (Fricka) and Friedrich Schorr (Wotan).

Mme. Giannini and Mr. Martinelli reappeared together in "Aïda" on the evening of Jan. 20, she having the title role, he that of Radames. Both were in good voice, and there could be no doubt of the pleasure the audience had in their return. The presentation of Verdi's well-beloved opera profited also by the uncommonly able acting of Gertrud Wettergren as Amneris and the sumptuous voice of John Charles Thomas in Amonasro's music.

Two Plays for Stars

By L. A. Sloper

Boston has lately been the hatching ground for two new plays starring famous comedians. George M. Cohan appeared in "his own way of telling the story of Parker Fennelly's 'Fulton of Oak Falls.'" That was an accurate description. By the time Mr. Cohan had done with rewriting the play and impersonating its principal character he had another vehicle for the talents which have endeared him to so many playgoers. Philip Merivale appeared in what he might have described as his way of telling the story of James Hilton's and Philip Howard's "And Now Goodbye." One piece is very American and the other is very British. But each is tailored to fit its star and both are long on sentiment.

Mr. Cohan, being a man of experience in the theater, has done a good job of tailoring. "Fulton of Oak Falls" hangs well, if you don't examine it too closely. It clothes Mr. Cohan once more as a Dear Old Darling dangerously attractive (to his embarrassment) to sentimental young girls. It also includes the "Ah, Wilderness!" theme of parental intervention to save a child from harm. Only this time the child is a daughter infatuated with a young man. The plot complication whereby the daughter thinks she has found the pursuing father in a compromising situation is readily imagined and as certainly, though not so plausibly, resolved.

But we must not be too captious when Mr. Cohan is there to show us his familiar tricks with eyebrows, pointed finger and turned-down hat brim. Technically, the performance is beautiful in pace and timing. And it has the additional interest for old-timers of bringing together Mr. Cohan and Sam Harris as a producing firm, after a separation of 18 years or so.

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Mr. Merivale, not being a playtinker, had to leave the dramatization of Mr. Hilton's novel to another hand, which has proved to be none too expert. The novel itself was sufficiently implausible. Who believes that a middle-aged clergyman could, in a few hours, became so infatuated with a young girl whom he had never really seen before (though he had been giving her weekly German lessons for some time) that he would plan an instant elopement to Vienna, without a word to his family or to his chapel? Even in the book, with ample time to build up a situation, it was incredible; on the stage, it becomes absurd.

It is true that Mr. Hilton is primarily at fault; but Mr. Howard could have done something to make the thing look a little more reasonable. He could, for example, have introduced the girl earlier, in order to present in some sort a growth of affection between the two. His job was not to follow the novel as literally as possible, but to use it as material for a play.

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As it is, all we have is an opportunity for Mr. Merivale to play another of those lovable, vague and rather helpless figures whom he usually presents so well. In this instance, the actor seemed to feel the shortcomings of the vehicle. The charm was there, but it was a little mechanical. We could not be sure at times whether the fumbling was in character or unintentional. The love scenes were totally beyond belief. And the last act, where the Rev. Howat Freemantle returns home after Elizabeth is killed in the train wreck, badly needs restudy.

The weakness of the playwriting was not bolstered by the direction; the performance was keyed much too low, and badly paced. This piece is going to need a deal of reworking, even though the first-night audience did applaud faithfully.

Modern British Architecture

By Frank Rutter

LONDON—Although the Royal Academy itself is not organizing a special loan exhibition this winter, its galleries in Burlington House are not idle. They have been lent to a committee of architects for a comprehensive exhibition of British architecture in all its aspects from the beginning of this century down to the present day. This exhibition will remain on view during January and February.

Two special points about this exhibition demand attention. One is the stress laid on the personal work of the architect as an artist, rather than as a professional man, and for this reason there are exhibited, in addition to photographs, models, plans and elevations, a large number of working drawings and autograph drawings by the actual designer. It is said that this is the first time an exhibition of architects' drawings on an adequate scale has been held in this country.

Secondly, the exhibition is organized on liberal lines and without prejudice in the matter of styles. In the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy, the space available for architecture is very restricted, and consequently this opportunity is being taken to present to the public an architectural survey of wide scope. This will be recognized from the list of the principal sections, which are: Civil, commercial, domestic, ecclesiastical, monumental, gardens and bridges.

Finally, to illustrate the continuity of British design since the Renaissance, and its differentiation from the architecture of other countries, there is an appendix to the main exhibition, called a retrospective section of British Historical Design, ranging from the sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century and featuring designs by Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Hawksmoor, Gibbs, Chambers, Robert Adam and others.

'Tosca' at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra produced Puccini's "Tosca" (Dec. 11-12) as the second opera of this season's series. Despite the last-minute substitution, with not altogether satisfactory results, of Goeta Ljungberg for Lotte Lehman in the title role, the performance as a whole was a noticeable improvement over the first production in November.

The singing of Armand Tokatyan, as Mario, was one of the most thrilling aspects of the performance. Alfredo Gandolfi, the Scarpia, also gave a masterful impersonation. Italo Picchi—singing, as it has turned out, the last performance of his career—gave a splendid characterization of Angelotti.

Other parts, taken by Vittorio Trevisan, Lodovico Oliviero, Richard Fluke and Frances Benner, contributed their share to the admirable performance. Eugene Goossens again showed himself the poised, sensitive conductor that Cincinnati audiences have come to know. Mr. Goossens also undertook, for this production, the task of staging, and achieved some beautiful effects. Alexander von Kreisler, to whose charge the coaching of the chorus was entrusted—a local group, it may be noted—was given ample justification for his labors.

The Symphony Orchestra played its last concert before the holidays under the direction of Mr. Goossens, Dec. 18-19. The soloist was Gregor Piatigorsky, who played the Schumann Cello Concerto and the Strauss "Don Quixote" Variations with the orchestra. Mr. Piatigorsky's tremendous resources and command over his instrument attracted the most enthusiastic response. Besides the works in which the soloist was featured, Eugene Goossens gave an accurate and feeling interpretation of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

Interestingly enough, Cincinnati heard two eminent cellists within the same week. Emmanuel Feuermann, who was presented by the Matinée Musicale Club, Dec. 10, was the other. He gave a program well designed to display his virtuosity, which included the C major Sonata and the E flat Major Variations of Beethoven, the delightful A minor Sonata of Schubert and a group of smaller pieces.

An annual tradition in Cincinnati which has grown up in the past three years is the mid-December performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the University of Cincinnati Oratorio Society. This organization, which is independent of the university musical activities, has shown remarkable growth in maturity and technique during the few years of its existence. This year its temporary headship was assumed by Louis John Johnen, a local baritone, in the absence of its regular director, Sherwood Kains. The performance of the Handel perennial (Dec. 18 and 20) utilized the services of Albertine Potts, soprano; Nevada Van der Veer, contralto; Franklin Bens, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass, the first and third of whom are Cincinnatians. The performance reflected particular credit on the conductor.

French Grace, Negro Ardor

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK—It is pleasant, when there comes a lull in the activities of the play-producers in the neighborhood of Broadway, to wander farther afield. It is a relief from the too often very superficial glitter of New York's gaudy Main Street.

For instance, up in Harlem the Negro Youth Unit, one of the projects of the Federal Theater, has put on an earnest little play about the sad condition in which dark-skinned human beings in the South find themselves as a result of the fact that they must live by working for white land-owners in the black cotton fields. And at the Barbizon-Plaza are the players of the French Theater of New York, a group that in pleasant surroundings presents French plays in French. Both the young people at the Lafayette Theater in Harlem and the more polished players who talk in French have an appeal that is naturally limited, but they are none the less worthy of the attention of those theatergoers who pride themselves on having, in Meredith's phrase, a mind that has traveled.

The one is child-like, naïve, and therefore charming; the other highly civilized, sophisticated in the best sense, and, therefore, charming, too. And both are without pretense. Both are simple.

* * *

In "Sweet Land," the Negro play, the characters themselves are simple, as well as the manner in which the play is written and acted. In the plays of the French Theater they are likely to have a much greater complexity, though the method here is simple, too. Last week the French players did Tristan Bernard's "Le Sexe Fort"; this week, beginning Wednesday, they will be doing "Si Je Voulais," from the pen of the sensitive Paul Geraldy and Robert Spitzer.

These French players are not all complete masters of their craft by any means, but they act with a skill more than merely competent, and at the same time, they exhibit wisdom in not going in for technical fireworks. They are not exhibitionist actors, as actors so well trained might easily be tempted to become in a country where technical proficiency is so often ignored by those who can win their native audiences by personal appeal alone. They play gently, with a fine precision and yet with no overemphasis.

Particularly winning are the performances of Marcel Journet, the leading man, and Darlièle Delbruyère, who plays the more romantic of the feminine roles. They perform their duties ingratiatingly and as quietly as the most devoted American believer in under-acting, but they manage at the same time never to be for a moment in the least stolid or wooden. Their playing is all ease and fluency. They are a charming pair. In fact, it is a charming company.

The Negro players of "Sweet Land" are quite the opposite in method, and yet so natural and spontaneous on the stage is the Negro when he has any aptitude for the theater at all that the effect of ease and fluency is somewhat the same. There is a fine ardor in the work of the players at the Lafayette, and sincerity, self-unconsciousness and warmth.

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Thus they adorn the simple play by Conrad Seiler and bring to it strength and sympathy and compassion. It is the story of two Negro soldiers who come back from the war in France believing that because they have fought side by side with the white man the white men of the land that is their home will thereafter be more kind to them.

When next we see them they are back in the South making the most meager living, along with fellow blacks, growing cotton. They plant and cultivate and pick the cotton for the rich owner of the land on which they work, eating the food they buy from him, wearing the ragged clothes they buy from him, living in the pitiful little shacks for which they pay him rent; and at the end of a year, when the most faithful of the workers finds that he has made $100 and owes the landowner only $140, he feels he has done well.

Now the author shows the slow awakening of these humble workers to the belief that all is not for the best in their little section of the world. They begin to unite. They want a union. And the path that leads in that direction is rough and bloody.

If the play is not written with sure theatrical effectiveness, it is written with honesty and a modest sincerity. It is an important contribution to the theater of the Negro in America.

Shilling Shockers on the Stage

By Harold Hobson

LONDON—"The Frog" is one of the most popular plays presented in London during the last few months. Night after night it is packing the vast Princes Theater with its rousing, "thick-ear" narrative of how Richard Gordon of Scotland Yard (Mr. Jack Hawkins), assisted by Detective Sergeant Elk (Mr. Gordon Harker), unmasked—yes, literally unmasked—the head of that terrific criminal organization known as "The Frogs." Thrills are crowded in with almost unbelievable profusion. A suit case that explodes and wrecks Scotland Yard beneath our very eyes is a mere incident, hardly worthy of attention beside Richard Gordon's masterly manipulation of electric fuses in the second act, whereby, though bound and gagged, he sets fire to the disused power house near Aylesbury in which a goodly company of frogs are croaking together to no worthy purpose.

The play is adapted by Mr. Ian Hay from a novel by Edgar Wallace, and interest in it has been renewed by the presentation at the Comedy Theater of Miss Dorothy Sayers's "Busman's Holiday." Miss Sayers is a woman of scholarship and intelligence; she does not just sling startling adventures together, and thrust them down on to paper without rhyme or reason, hoping that the sheer impetus of her story will cause her inconsistencies to pass unnoticed, as was the manner of Edgar Wallace in his immensely successful crime plays. When Mr. Edmund Clerihew Bentley 20 years ago wrote "Trent's Last Case," to my thinking the best of all detective tales, he surprised the public of this kind of story by showing that it could be told in genuine literary English which bore in itself evidence of its kinship with the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton.

* * *

Miss Sayers proves the same thing. Immediately after the war the Oxford women's colleges produced several people who have made their mark in the world of art, including Winifred Holtby, Vera Brittain and Margaret Rawlings, and Miss Sayers is not the least of them. It is typical of the method by which she approaches her work that the title page of her last novel should bear a quotation from John Donne, and that the heading of the first chapter should be a passage from Sir Philip Sidney. In other words, Miss Sayers tries to bring even the "thriller"—what used to be called "the shilling shocker"—into the realm of literature.

For this reason, "Busman's Holiday," which is her first play, is of especial interest. The literary and the theatrical worlds are now closely interlinked, with people like Shaw, Walpole, Sherriff, Barrie and Van Druten operating indifferently — or rather, far from indifferently — in both. Just, then, as the detective thriller in fiction has come of late years to occupy the attention of a class of writer who, at the beginning of the century, would have had nothing to do with it, so in the theater dramatists of intelligence and culture now handle the sort of material that used to be employed in plays of sensationalism only. What do they do with this material? Do they remain satisfied with producing the same effects as the ordinary thriller writer, or do they more ambitiously try to get out of their sensationalism the note of pity and terror that is the mark of a higher class of drama? Do they pull the same old rabbits out of the hat, only more cleverly, or do they hand out an entirely different kind of animal altogether?

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Several years ago Mr. Anthony Armstrong, who at any rate has a sense of style, contented himself in "Ten Minute Alibi" with producing the traditional effects, but he did it with a skill that astonished the town for nearly 1000 consecutive nights. In "Night Must Fall" Mr. Emlyn Williams more recently aimed at bigger things. His story of crime in Epping Forest—a harmless district where theatrical writers love to locate their malefactors (it figures prominently in "The Frog")—was in essence a psychological study of singular penetration, though it never really convinced us that the psychology studied was worth the attention bestowed on it.

In her literary work Miss Sayers has been steadily moving away from the good detective novel to the good novel about a detective, which is not necessarily the same thing. But in "Busman's Holiday" she somewhat retraces her steps, and returns to the exclusive tracing of clues. Very cunningly she does this, with Lord Peter Wimsey (Mr. Dennis Arundel) unraveling them with scrupulous fairness.

Music in Philadelphia

By Samuel L. Laciar

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — The December concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra marked little out of the ordinary in novelties. Mr. Stokowski left after the last concert in November, not to return until the three or four final weeks of the season, and Mr. Ormandy returned to Philadelphia after a month as guest conductor of his former orchestra in Minneapolis.

The December concerts emphasized the new policy regarding soloists: Lauriz Melchior, the Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Mischa Elman, violinist, and Rosalyn Tureck appeared on three successive programs. Mr. Melchior appeared in two Wagnerian numbers, Lohengrin's "Narrative" from the final act of the opera, and the "Spring Song" from "Die Walküre." In addition he sang two numbers from Verdi's "Otello." He showed to much better advantage in the Wagnerian selections, as the facile vocal writing of Verdi is not suited to his style of singing. At this concert Mr. Ormandy conducted the Third Symphony of Sibelius, which had never been given before in this city, as well as "Dances from Galanta" by Zoltán Kodály, also a novelty here. Neither made a very profound impression on the audience.

Mr. Elman gave a superb performance of the Tchaikovsky Concerto. This was decidedly the feature of the concert, which contained the Schumann C major Symphony and the Berlioz "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture.

Miss Tureck, winner of a Schubert prize, which carries an appearance with the Philadelphia Orchestra, essayed the tremendous B-flat major Piano Concerto of Brahms. Her technique was equal to the demands of the concerto but spiritually the work is still beyond her. Mr. Ormandy presented at this concert also a set of three "Poems" for orchestra, based upon Aramaic and Hebraic themes, by Harl McDonald, of the music department of the University of Pennsylvania. They proved to be well constructed, excellent in musical conception and workmanship and effectively orchestrated.

The final concert of 1936 was devoted to the first of a series of six programs to make a Beethoven cycle in which all the symphonies and many of the overtures and concertos will be played. This first program was made up of the First and "Eroica" Symphonies and the "Egmont" Overture. The feature was a magnificent reading of the "Eroica"—the finest interpretation Mr. Ormandy has done in Philadelphia.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Each With the Trait of the Poet

IX—Improving One's Verse-Writing Through Reading

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During a radio interview with the poet whose "Man With the Hoe" has long been adjudged immortal, we asked him for a definition of poetry. This was Edwin Markham's reply:

"Poetry is difficult to define because it rises out of the heart of man, out of his noble emotions about life. But one of the best definitions, perhaps, is that given by Zoroaster, who says that the poet is attempting to make manifest the unmanifest, to make apparent the unapparent. The thing that is unmanifest about life is its spiritual meaning. It is the poet who is ever in search of that deeper significance of things. He is forever in search of the eternal realities.

"What are the eternal realities connected with life—those that are deathless, those things that are divine? It is the attempt of poetry to reveal these things, and they are always beautiful when revealed, because there is always upon the face of truth a smile. And where there is a smile, there is beauty.

"So the function of poetry is to reveal in a rhythmical form the supernal beauty of life and the world."

In This Sense Are We Not All Poets?

"Forever in search of the eternal realities"—in that sense, then, is not each one of us a poet, differing only in the degree to which we succeed in finding these realities and expressing them in our own words?

And does not Mr. Markham's definition also explain the infinite appeal of poetry for all ages, from the youngster's earliest demand for nursery rhymes to the grown man's interest in Homer and Shakespeare?

"The trait and test of the poet," Emerson tells us, "is that he builds, adds, and affirms. The critic destroys: the poet says nothing but what helps somebody: let others be distracted with cares, he is exempt. The gladness he imparts, he shares."

The poet, John Oxenham, has phrased the thought in verse:

May we all be able to say with the poet;
For all things beautiful and good and true;
For things that seemed not good yet turned to good;
For all the sweet compulsions of Thy will
That chastened, tried, and wrought us to Thy shape;
For things unnumbered, that we take of right,
And value first whene'er they are withheld;
For light and air; sweet sense of sound and smell;
For ears to hear the heavenly harmonies;
For eyes to see the unseen in the seen;
For vision of the Worker in the work;
For hearts to apprehend Thee everywhere—
We thank Thee, Lord.

The First Thing to Do To Become a Poet

As to our preparation to write prose or verse, especially verse, Mr. Markham also gives us these thoughts from his store of wisdom:

"The first thing to do to become a poet is to become a man, to base one's life upon the spiritual realities of existence, upon the moral principles of the world.

"The second thing to do is to become acquainted with the work of the great thinkers—Carlyle, Ruskin, Victor Hugo and William James. Men of this type will give us something to think about.

"A writer of verse should make himself acquainted with all the great poetry—the poetry of Homer, Shelley, Browning, Poe, and Emerson. We need to become trained in their methods and be stirred by their vision of beauty—not for the purpose of imitating them, but for the purpose of quickening our own vision. A man who wants to build a great cathedral won't start to erect a cathedral without making himself acquainted with the principles of architecture and with the buildings already erected."

The Secret Is Economy

The writing of a poem, Mr. Markham believes, is a thing which you must work out for yourself. "In my own case," he tells us, "I keep a notebook, and when anything happens that interests me, I make a note of it. And when I have leisure, I look over this notebook. Very frequently I find some item that strikes me as having a rich suggestion. I begin to write it out. I write down everything that comes to me; and then, later on, when I turn the leaves of my book, I compose a poem. Sometimes I write it over five or six times. And when it is finished, I often leave out two, three, four, or five stanzas. I have a little poem, 'The Song Mystery,' that contained seven or eight stanzas at first, but I kept cutting out stanzas until there are only two left."

"The secret of becoming expressive," concludes Mr. Markham, "is to say what you have to say in a few words, and have those words the best possible to be chosen for your thought; because for every idea there is one inevitable word, and that inevitable word must be found."

Who of us does not remember our first reading of the Psalms, those never-failing sources of refreshment for writers of all ages? Their matchless beauty has awakened a love of poetry in many a youthful mind, and led others to appreciate such poems of idealism as Emerson's "The Forerunners," Longfellow's "Excelsior," and Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus." Established writers also tell us that their first appreciation of poetry was inspired through hearing the music of such story-poems as Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and later by reading Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" and the stirring ballad verses of Kipling.

Guidance of Anthologies And Collections

The beginning writer in search of the great themes of verse and the ways in which great poets have expressed them will find guidance through anthologies. Among the best of these collections are "Palgrave's Golden Treasury," containing selections from the greatest songs and lyrical poems in the English language; and "The Oxford Book of English Verse," edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Anthologies chosen especially for younger readers include "The Way of Poetry," edited by John Drinkwater; "The School of Poetry," edited by Alice Meynell; and "Yesterday and Today," a collection of verse, mostly modern, edited by Louis Untermeyer.

Through these books you may contrast the work of the earlier poets of everyday life, such as Burns, Tennyson, Keats, and Wordsworth, with that of the poets of modern life such as Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, and Carl Sandburg.

Alternate your reading of anthologies with some study of the completed work of a chosen poet, and of books such as "Poems for Youth," by Emily Dickinson; "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty," by Vachel Lindsay; "Watchers of the Sky," by Alfred Noyes; "The Listeners," by Walter De La Mare; and "Rivers to the Sea," by Sara Teasdale.

A few poems which are said to have given much inspiration to beginners in verse are "The Cotter's Saturday Night," by Robert Burns; "Thanatopsis," by William Cullen Bryant; "The Hanging of the Crane," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; "Ode to a Nightingale," by John Keats; "To a Skylark," by Percy Bysshe Shelley, and "The Princess," by Lord Tennyson.

Forms Are Few But Varieties Endless

Although the forms of verse are few, be they epic, lyric, dramatic poems or ballads, the variety of expression is endless. It is as though each poet chose for his inspiration these lines from Robert Frost's "Mending Wall":

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.

And therein is the fascination of verse for both reader and writer.

This series of 12 articles on improving one's writing through reading is appearing on consecutive Tuesdays.

Pix

Water Colors by a Chinese Teacher

Five of a series of pictures an enterprising teacher in a school in China made to use in teaching the children reading, writing, and, through discussion, something of the life around them and in other lands. Upper left is Children's Holiday, little boys carrying the dragon. Upper right has international emphasis, however, for it is to show that women like textiles and enjoy a remnant "counter." Of course it is interpreted in terms of Chinese figures and a Chinese remnant seller, just as an American teacher would naturally picture Americans at, perhaps, a bargain basement counter. Companionship between father and son is brought out in the next two. At left they are flying kites; at right, blowing soap bubbles—both familiar Chinese pastimes. Below are little boys playing Ring-Around-the-Rosy, a game children the world over enjoy. Perhaps an English child, thinking of it as an English game, will be especially interested to see this Chinese interpretation.

The Newspaper as a Textbook

Can Provide Every Subject With Source Material

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the time of Pestalozzi, leaders in education have been stressing the fundamental importance of making the educational process tie up with life of the present. It is, of course, true that we need an historical background. It is difficult to think of a single activity carried on in a modern school which is not enriched by an understanding of the past. Not only in the so-called academic subjects, but also in the misnamed extra-curricular activities. In a school run on correct principles, there is no such thing as an "extra" activity. All activities blend into the one common objective of giving the child every possible experience which will develop the right kind of individual.

It is true, however, that too often education is concerned primarily with facts from books. Forward looking schools are constantly concerned with making their activities alive and vital. The soundest psychological approach is to tie up the educational processes with experiences which have a meaning for boys and girls.

One way to do this, too often neglected, is to employ the finest of magazines and newspapers.

Advantages Of the Newspaper

Because of the fact that a newspaper is a "daily textbook" never more than a few hours old, it has certain strengths and appeals to the wide-awake educator.

What are some specific ways in which a newspaper is of value to a school? In what subjects does it best fit as an educative tool? How is it best used? Perhaps we can best illustrate the point by asking, "Is there a single department in a modern school in which a good newspaper cannot be a valuable aid?"

In social studies, based on history and geography, there are many items that tie in with classroom work. Geography is returning to favor as a fundamental subject, not for facts alone, but for its vital influence on peoples. News dispatches from all over the world are tied up with geography. An item telling of the establishment of a paper mill in Finland, the beautification of Canberra, a shipload of butter from Holland, the discovery of a new gold field in northern Canada, or the opening of a new dam in the southwest of the United States, give a teacher and pupils the opportunity to discuss the influence of geography on people in different sections of the world.

Natural Science, Civics and Government

Half a century ago, Bacon made a survey of the whole field of education, and made the pronouncement that natural science was the most important subject as it affected the average person. A good newspaper rarely has an issue that does not contain one or more items which fit directly into classroom use. New discoveries are explained, often with the historical background. Conjectures are made with the implications of future value to society. The newspaper can help keep the classroom work vital and alive.

In civics one constantly finds items describing the social problems of men everywhere. Civics is, or should be, a course in practical citizenship. The underlying question is: How can society organize itself for the greatest good of all? A news dispatch from Sweden, or Ireland, or New Zealand is a direct and stimulating tie-up. The problem of civics is more than local. If a Pan-American Conference is to be held, or the powers of the world get together to consider a common problem, a day by day follow-up is a course in practical citizenship on a larger scale than local community.

The writer recalls a dispatch several years ago describing the city-manager type of community government. It provided the spark for a series of fine discussions and research projects on the methods of community management.

In the field of English, there are news dispatches about authors to tie in with literature. Some of the finest use of English is found in the editorials of a good newspaper. New words for vocabulary building are discovered. There are practical illustrations of the rules of grammar. Selections for oral and silent reading are often more vital than those found in textbooks.

In mathematics, one finds dispatches containing figures which can be used in class work. Frequently the sports pages use figures and percentages. What better way to teach percentage to a sports-minded youth than to have him figure out the batting average of his baseball hero, or the percentage of ground gained by a favorite football team in comparison with another?

These are samples of the ways a reliable newspaper can be used to vitalize day by day classroom projects. The teachers of other subjects can readily think of ways to use a paper. The clubs of a school can get much material for their activities. The home room program can use the papers to advantage for items connected with the discussions of the day.

To summarize, we are striving to make our educational process a vital and meaningful one to boys and girls. Against the background of the past, we wish to evaluate the present. A good newspaper offers much of value to modern education.

HAYDN PEARSON

Our Youth Round Table in Session

A Discussion Group That Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our speakers today have been waiting quite a while for a chance to greet you. Some of you who have been wishing to hear from Australia again will be glad to meet Miss H. And others of you who are on the lookout for members of Monitor study groups to whom to write will be glad to make the acquaintance of Miss J. of Ohio.—Chairman.

Calling the Members Living in Australia

New South Wales, Aust.

Dear Editor:

I have had a desire to become a member of the Round Table for some time now, but I did not know how to proceed. A friend of mine informed me that she had been corresponding for some time. She explained to me how to proceed.

It makes one very grateful for The Christian Science Monitor. It is of interest to people in all parts of the world. One can always find something new to read.

In the Monitor dated Aug. 4 I read a very interesting letter from Miss W. M., England. She spoke about groups of people holding Monitor picnics. I think this is a splendid way for young people to get together and discuss topics of interest. Here in Australia we hold picnics. A party of about 10 to 12 friends take trips into the Australian bush. We have a chairman who organizes. He looks up places of interest. Sometimes we may go to the seaside, other times we go farther inland to a winding river, then again we go mountain climbing. The country in Australia is wide and varied. Sydney itself is surrounded by very fine beaches. Surfing is the main sport here. Life saving clubs are formed on all our beaches. These men patrol the beach and go to the assistance of surfers who go too far out from land and get into difficulties.

In the year 1938 New South Wales will be 150 years old, and visitors from all parts of the world will be arriving to participate in festivities. Swimming baths have been built, designed according to the Olympic standard.

I have noticed that correspondence from young people in Australia is very rare, therefore I would like to see more correspondence appear in this section of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Monitor is an international newspaper, therefore it is a herald of peace and good will all over the world, and the world today is in need of that peace and understanding and that great love for all mankind.

One of the greatest events in the history of Australia has recently taken place. Jean Batten, a young New Zealand girl of 23 years of age, has flown solo from England to New Zealand in ten days 21 minutes breaking all previous records. Her last part of the flight from Australia to New Zealand was over the Tasman Sea.

I am a bookkeeper in a business house in this city. When younger I spent most of my time on big sheep stations out in the back country, a life which I am very partial to. I was born in England, coming to Australia when I was very young.

(Miss) W. H.

A Crowd With a Key

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

We are the Junior Key Club of Canton, Ohio. Our club has been formed nearly a year, although we adjourned during the summer months. We again joined in the fall.

We have developed enough to hire a place for our meetings. This consists of a living-room, a dining-room in which refreshments are served, and a floor for dancing.

The club's business is transacted by Parliamentary Law. The roll call is answered by a quotation taken from the Monitor and the program consists of reviews and selections from the paper. Our social hour follows with games, as many as possible from the Monitor, and later dancing and refreshments. We have also had several gatherings outside of the regular meetings, including a picnic.

Before Christmas we got up a Christmas party which the parents were invited to attend. For this party the club rented a hall that was larger than the one in which the meetings are held. The program consisted of a Christmas play, an orchestra, a quartette and several solo dances and musicals, all these parts being taken by members of the club. This was a joint meeting of the three clubs that are formed, the Sophomore, the Junior and the Senior. We also had a costume Halloween party. At one of our meetings during the entertainment, an imitation of Major Bowes and his Amateur Hour was given.

(Miss) J. J.

A Sign of Ignorance and Outworn Philosophy

Ohio

Dear Friends:

Friendly greetings to you and all the many young people of the world who are thinking and talking for peace—world peace.

There can be no perpetual peace among individuals and nations unless there is love as the foundation of all relationships between them. I know this from experience. I am convinced that war among nations and individuals is unnecessary; in fact, war is a sign of ignorance, of false thinking, antediluvian philosophy and a very little or no knowledge of Christianity.

(Mr.) M. H. P.

We have not printed for many weeks our directions for writing to Round Table members. So today we add them, hoping you all will embark upon new and fruitful friendships.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Mutual Aid Supplants Competitiveness

Watch pupils at work with their teacher on a group enterprise, such as the publication of a school paper, the study of colonial life, the investigation of a city's water supply, or a hundred other things which form units of work within which are centered many of the regular school subjects. No longer is the teacher a taskmaster, but she is now an accepted member of the group, respected as a leader, and respectful of the rights of pupils.

Mutual aid has supplanted competitiveness among the children and their vigorous activity is controlled by themselves as they judge what is appropriate and fruitful in each situation. Very readily children sense the right moment for talk and the time for silence, but they must have experience in order to develop behavior standards and to gain control of their own actions. They need many opportunities for discussing "rights and wrongs," for deciding what course is best "for the good of the group," and what allowances should be made "in fairness to the individual."—The American Teacher.

How Do You Use Your Leisure?

The Answer, Says Educator, Is an Index to Your Worth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Leisure is not, in this modern world, leisurely.

And, strangely enough, many people are finding that to play is more work than work itself. Clearly, so Professor Lavrin concludes, there is a discordant note in the sociological rhythm.

Not so long ago, many people wanted leisure and couldn't get it. Now, too many have it, and don't want it. And, moreover, a great many people don't really know what to do with it.

But Professor Lavrin, saying: "Tell me how you spend your leisure hours, and I will tell you who you are . . ." holds out some hopeful suggestions.

By Janko Lavrin
Professor of Slavonic Languages, Nottingham University

Nottingham, Eng.

Instead of arising from a natural and organic rhythm of life, much of the leisure today is imposed upon mankind by such unnatural factors as unemployment and the machine. But leisure of this kind, especially if accompanied by poverty and anxiety, ceases to be leisure.

Yet curiously enough, even those who can afford genuine leisure rarely know how to make use of it in a personal and creative way. Hence the growing demand for impersonal ready-made "amusements" with all their sub-human slush, so hectically indulged in by the millions.

The simplest explanation is that today even educated men, or at least the majority of them, are not culturally ripe for leisure. "Tell me how you spend your leisure hours, and I will tell you who you are . . ." Most of our contemporaries would pass rather badly through such a test. This is, however, only a further proof that education for leisure is as important as education for work.

Are You Culturally Ripe for Leisure?

The fact that so few people know how to make a creative use of their leisure is in itself an indictment of our education. In spite of all our educational institutions, the modern man has become so unimaginative, so uncreative and empty that he is at a loss what to do whenever thrown back upon himself. Having anxious to find an escape from his emptiness. Instead of being spontaneous, his "amusements" are merely hectic. Hectic work, on the one hand, and hectic pleasure on the other, thus become two dopes in which he vainly tries to drown his own inner poverty.

Can You Enjoy Creative Activities?

Even the cult of sport for its own sake, as well as our strange worship of speed with all its "records," arises, at least partially, from our incapacity for leisure. Most of those factors which might foster the creative side of our leisure—especially the theater, music, and films, literature and art—have become, or are becoming, more and more commercialized. And the purely commercial aspect of a thing is often in the inverse ratio with its real or potential cultural function.

The problem of leisure is especially urgent in industrial countries with their millions of unemployed, and with the prospect of much shorter working hours in the future. Such leisure can easily turn into the most destructive element in modern history, if exploited by unscrupulous demagogues, or if organized by fanatical and at the same time efficient revolutionaries for their own purposes. Hence the question that arises is how far the negative aspects of this leisure can be coped with, or, at least diminished.

Do You Continue Your Studies and Growth?

Among the positive alternatives adult education should be pointed out. This movement is doing a lot of good by giving the workers a wider knowledge of economics, of literature, of history, of social problems. One of its chief functions should be to stimulate the intellectual needs and curiosity of the workers. Once these are awakened and properly directed, they will never fail to bear fruit. Even compulsory leisure might then become, instead of a burden, a source of inner growth.

Social Experience In the Classroom

Social experience is the basic method in every classroom developing a genuine activity program. Voluntary participation of each child is a further essential, since real activity springs from desire, not demands. Let us imagine the development of any typical school project as the group of children make plans with their teacher and discuss each step, choosing materials, searching for information, dividing the labor, trying to gain necessary skills, criticizing the results and enjoying the fruits of their effort. The classroom becomes a laboratory for experiments and growth in democracy whenever teachers regard such procedures, not as pedagogical tricks, but as fundamental means of learning social techniques and building social attitudes and values which function at every stage of life.

Social experience is likewise the basic "subject matter" for units of work in the activity program. For example, study of any industrial process, such as weaving, may be followed from primitive times down through the ancient and medieval periods into the modern machine age, thus disclosing the long story of handicrafts, labor, capital, invention, production, mechanization and distribution. According to the age and understanding of pupils, the connection is made between common products and processes near at hand and the benefits or problems they bring to mankind.—The American Teacher.

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• Commodity and Money Markets

Market Is Mostly Lower on Strike And Flood News

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The stock market lost much of its confidence today as momentous flood damages depressed buying sentiment.

The list drifted moderately lower during the early hours in quiet dealings. A sharp sell-off occurred later, however, and prices fell back 1 to around 3 points. For a brief interval the ticker tape was behind. Support then appeared and declines were reduced in a number of instances. The pace was slow near the final period.

Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Stocks prominent on the offside included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Louisville Gas & Electric, Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Westinghouse, Continental Can, du Pont, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific Northern Pacific, Loew's and Schenley.

Moderately improved at one time were Hudson Motors, Nash-Kelvinator, Western Union, American Water Works, Texas Corporation, Baldwin, American Encaustic Tiling, Penn-Dixie, Lone Star Cement, Superior Oil and Bridgeport Brass.

Slow to retreat were United States Rubber, Goodyear, American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Atlantic Refining, Consolidated Edison and American Can.

Automotive issues gave ground reluctantly, notwithstanding refusal of General Motors officials to confer with union leaders on invitation of Secretary of Labor Perkins. The company indicated a conference would be useless while sit-down strikers were still in the plants.

American Smelting took a tumble when the corporation applied for permission to issue new stock to holders for the purpose of retiring its preference shares.

With Treasury experts re-examining America's international monetary policy in connection with trade treaty negotiations, analysts watched Washington for new market clues. Foreign observers also suggested conclusion of a sterling credit agreement between Paris and London would mean the pegging of the franc at a lower level.

While carrier stocks were weighed down by a number of influences, including flood interruptions and a drastic cut in net incomes if wage increase demands go through, interest was displayed in some rail equipments in the light of sizable orders for cars and locomotives from the principal roads.

U. S. Government and corporate loans slipped moderately in the bond market today.

Treasuries were again under pressure owing to current opinion in banking circles the Federal Reserve Board will increase reserve requirements. Around mid-day losses of around 1-32 to 8-32 of a point ruled in Treasury 4¼s, the 3¼s of 1946 and the 2¾s of 1947.

Rising flood waters hampering industry, damaging railroad property and halting shipments stood in the background of lower prices for some carriers and industrials.

Down fractions to a point or so were Illinois Central 4¾s, M-K-T 5s, New York Central ⅝s, Texas Corp 3½s and Hiram Walker 4¼s.

The foreign sector was quiet with South Americans under a little pressure. Buenos Aires 4½-⅝s were off 2 or so and fractions were lost by Peru 6s and Brazil 6½s. Italian 7s improved a little.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Late supporting orders gave stock prices a firmer tone today after a morning of steadiness wherein trading had been light. Industrials turned quiet with textile issues heavy, while the oil group was dull, Mexican Eagle shares weakening. Mining stocks and home rails held steady, and trans-Atlantic issues were mixed. Giltedged securities and European bonds strengthened.

Paris: The Bourse failed to show any decisive trend today. Electrical and coal issues weakened, but Bank of France shares closed 110 francs higher. Suez Canal stocks jumped 65 points, while Rentes lost 10 to 50 centimes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures reacted partially today afternoon early rise and closed ¼d lower. Withdrawals of foreign buyers and some continental selling influenced the reaction. Reflecting a belief by traders that loan cotton differentials would make this cotton more attractive for consumption in the United States than for export, cotton futures here gained 6 to 8 points. Scattered buying absorbed hedging against outside growths.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 26, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
9.75	Bos & Albany	145½	145½	145½	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	36½	36½	36½	36½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	48½	48½	48½	46¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
..	Bos & Me st pf	39	39	39	40
..	Bos & Me st A pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
..	Bos & Me st C pf	14½	14½	14½	15
..	Brown Durrell	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Copper Range	3	3	3	3
..	East Gas & Fuel	14¼	14	14	14¼
6.00	East Gas & F pf	97	97	97	97
6.50	East Gas&F pr pf	67	66½	67	67
..	East Mass RR pf A	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	East Mass RR pf B	14	13½	14	14
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156½	156½	156½
1.00b	Employer's Group	24	23½	24	24
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49½	48½	49½	49½
..	Georgian A pf	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	Gilchrist	14	14	14	14
..	Helvetia Oil	2	2	2	2
..	Maine Cent pf	36	36	36	36½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	54
..	Nar Rac A	7½	7½	7½	7½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	138	137	137	137½
..	North Butte	2	2	2	2
2.50a	Old Colony	25½	25	25	25¾
.40	Shawmut Assoc	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
..	Quincy Min	6½	6½	6½	6½
4.00b	Torrington	81	81	81	81
.20	Reece Fold M	9½	9½	9½	9½
..	Union Cop L & M	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1.00	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	20
..	Unit Gas	28½	28½	28½	27½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	51½	51½	51½	52½
..	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	Utah M & T	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Venet Hold	2	2	2	2
..	Warren Bros	11½	11	11	12

a—Ex-dividend. b—Paid in 1936, no regular quar. b—Exclusive of extras.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 26	Last Jan. 25
76¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	65	64	64½	65
18¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	37½	36½	36½	36½
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	37½	36½	36½	36½
21½	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
6½	3	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4¾
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15½	14½	14½	14½
2½	2½	Alleghany Corp (b)	2½	2½	2½	2½
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	4½	4	4	4½
59½	58	Air Reduction (1f)	47½	46½	46½	48¼
80½	13¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	76	75	75	77
40¾	36⅞	Alleghany pf pf (h)	47	46	46	47
111½	98	Allegheny Steel (1.60)	43⅝	43½	43½	43½
245	187	Allegheny & W (6)	37½	37¼	37¼	37⅝
36	22	Allied Chem (6)	110	110	110	110
30½	6¾	Allied Mills (½b)	31	31	31	31¾
90	69	Allied Stores pf (8)	16¾	16½	16½	16½
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	83	82¾	83	82½
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	81½	79	79	81¾
8⅜	4	Amal Leather	37	34½	36¾	36½
39½	21¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	7	6½	7	7⅛
125½	75	Amerada (2)	44	43	43	45
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	106	105½	106	107¾
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	96⅝	95	95	97½
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	40¾	40	40	40¾
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (8¼)	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	143	143	143	143
40½	30	Am Car & Fdry	112½	112	112½	112¾
100	87⅝	Am Car & F pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
78¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	77	74½	74½	77
113½	87¾	Am Chicle (4f)	103½	103	103	103
18¼	7½	Am Colortype	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	31½	31½	31½	31½
8⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am European	16½	16½	16½	16½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	12¼
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	53½	53½	53½	55¼
60⅜	79¾	Am & For Pow pf	64½	64	64	65
22½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	33¾	33½	33½	33½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41⅜	41¼	41¼	42½
51½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
..	..	Am Ice pf (2)	25	24	24	25¼
..	..	Am Ride 6 pr	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
15½	9⅝	Am International (.40b)	15⅝	15	15	15½
48⅜	23½	Am Locolotive	50¼	48½	48½	50½
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3)	119	118¼	119	118¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23½	23	23	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅞
69	35½	Am News (3)	66	66	66	68½
14⅜	7½	Am Pow & Lt	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
74½	39¾	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	68	68	68½
87½	43	Am P&L 6 pf (6)	83½	82½	82½	83½
27¾	18¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	24½	23¾	24	24¼
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34	33⅜	33⅝	34
39¾	31	Am Saf Razor (2f)	32½	32	32	..
18	8	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	24¾	24¾	24⅝	25¼
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	94	90¾	91	95
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106	105¾	106	105½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	67½	67½	67½	..
46	30½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	68¾	67¼	67¾	69½
36	24½	Am Stores F pf (7)	26	26	26	26¼
63¾	48¼	Am Sug Ref (2)	54	53¼	54	54
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	25⅝	25	25	25⅞
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	184⅞	183¼	183¼	184½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98¼	97½	97½	97½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99	98½	99	99
150	126	Am Tobacco pf (6)	110	110	110	..
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (b)	150½	150¼	150¼	150
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	17⅜	17	17	17⅝
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	27¾	26⅝	26¾	28¾
70¾	57¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	78½	74½	74½	75⅞
10	3¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
7¾	3⅛	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅜	8	8¼	8¼
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	51¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	85¼	84	84	..
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	22	19½	22½	22½
43	9	Andes Copper	105¾	103¾	105¼	107⅜
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	30½	30½	30½	..
7¾	4⅝	Armour III	43	42½	42½	43½
84	66¼	Armour III pf (6)	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
122⅜	104	Armour III pf (6)	89	89	89	89
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	110	110	110	110½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	62	59½	62	60
22½	8⅜	Artloom Corp	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
38½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	20¼	19¾	19¾	20½
107	40¼	Atchison pf (5)	73¼	72½	72½	74
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	102⅝	102	102	102½
34¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	45	44½	44½	45¼
35⅛	26⅜	Atl eRnfing (1f)	41½	41½	41½	42¼
84	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	35⅛	34	34	35¼
30½	14	Tllas Tack (1)	81½	81½	81½	80¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	18	17½	17¾	17¾
10½	8⅜	Austin Nichols	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	8½	8	8½	8
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	45	42½	43⅞	42½
..	..		8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅝

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9½
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	35½	35¼	35¼	36
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8½	8	8	8⅛
94⅞	27	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	93¼	92	92	91½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅝	35½	35½	36¾
49½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22	21½	21¾	22¼
106	105	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42	42	42	42
38½	21	Bangor & A pf (5)	106⅜	106	106⅜	105¾
28⅜	13¼	Barber Co (¾b)	37	37	37	37⅞
28¼	16¾	Barker Bros	30½	29½	29½	30½
115	110	Barnsdall A (10b)	33¾	32	32¾	33¾
42	41¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19½	18¾	18¾	19¾
28⅜	18	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	113	113	113	..
16¼	13½	Barker Bros pf n	40¾	40	40	41
32½	21⅝	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	26	26	26
25¼	20	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14¼
2	1	Bendix Aviation (1⅛b)	27½	26¾	27	27¾
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	27½	27	27	..
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	56½	56½	56½	57⅝
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (11½b)	78½	76½	76⅞	78¼
21	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19%	18¾	18¾	19⅝
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	38	34⅝	34⅝	37⅜
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24½	24	24½	24¾
37⅞	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	35½	34½	34½	35⅜
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	45	44	44	45
100½	80½	Bon Ami (4)	92	92	92	..
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26⅞	26½	26⅝	27
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	67½	67¼	67¼	69½
46	30½	Boston & Me	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
36	24½	Botany A pf (h)	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
63⅝	48¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	20⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	56¼
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25⅝	25	25	25⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	184⅞	183¼	183¼	184½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98¼	97½	97½	97½
150	126	Am Tobacco pf (6)	99	98½	99	99
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (b)	150½	150¼	150¼	150
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	17⅜	17	17	17⅝
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	27¾	26⅝	26¾	28¾
70¾	57¾	Am Woolen pf (4b)	13½	13½	13½	13⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	78½	74½	74½	75⅞
10	3¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
7¾	3⅛	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅜	8	8¼	8¼
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	51¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	85¼	84	84	..
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	22	19½	22½	22½
43	9	Andes Copper	105¾	103¾	105¼	107⅜
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	30½	30½	30½	..
7¾	4⅝	Armour III	43	42½	42½	43½
84	66¼	Armour III pf (6)	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
122⅜	104	Armour III pf (6)	89	89	89	89
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	110	110	110	110½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	62	59½	62	60
22½	8⅜	Artloom Corp	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
38½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	20¼	19¾	19¾	20½
107	40¼	Atchison pf (5)	73¼	72½	72½	74
49	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	102⅝	102	102	102½
34¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	45	44½	44½	45¼
35⅛	26⅜	Atl eRnfing (1f)	41½	41½	41½	42¼
84	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	35⅛	34	34	35¼
30½	14	Tllas Tack (1)	81½	81½	81½	80¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	18	17½	17¾	17¾
10½	8⅜	Austin Nichols	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	8½	8	8½	8
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	45	42½	43⅞	42½
..	..		8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅝

—C—

48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44½	43⅜	43⅝	43½
3	⅜	Callahan Z & L	2	2¾	2¾	2⅞
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅝b)	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	17¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	33¾	33¾	33	33⅝
30¾	10⅞	Canada Dry	30½	29½	29½	30¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17½
103¾	91	Caro C&O pf (5)	104⅝	104	104⅝	104½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅞
188	92½	Case Thresh (4)	157¼	154	154	158½
146	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	129	128	129	129
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	97	96	96	97¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅞	29¾	30½	29½
116	106	Celanese pf (7)	107¾	107½	107⅞	..
39½	19	Celotex Co	38	38	38	39
80	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	80	79½	79½	81¾
107	100	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	107¼	106½	107¼	106
37½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	33	34½	34½	35
9⅛	6⅝	Central Foundry	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
57	35	Central RR of NJ	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	40
23½	23½	Cen Violet & Sugar	21	20½	21	21¼
12	6½	Century Ribbon (.10g)	11½	11	11	11¼
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68½	67¾	67¾	68½
72½	57½	Certain-Teed	19½	18½	18⅝	19¼
38¾	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	73¼	72¼	72¼	74¾
111	101	Champion P & P (6)	48	47	47	49
69¼	22¼	Champion P & P pf (6)	109½	109½	109½	..
100	55	Checker fCab Mfg	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	..
77¾	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	88	88½	88½	89
8⅜	2⅞	Chess & Ohio (2.80f)	65¾	65	65½f	66½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	11	10½	10½	11
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	3	2¾	2⅞	3
12	6	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15½	14⅝	15	15¾
2⅛	1⅛	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5¼
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4
13⅝	12⅛	Chi & N'western pf (h)	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13¾
26⅜	20⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	20⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝
190⅛	149½	Chi Pneu T pf (3g)	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	56¼
102½	87	Chi RI & P (h)	48	48	48	48
58⅛	40¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	47	47	47	46
12¼	4½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	50	50	50	50
51½	33	Chi RI&P pf (3g)	7¼	7	7	7¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	34½	34¼	34¼	35¼
22½	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	49½	49	49½	..
21¾	8½	Bucyrus Erie	23	22⅛	22½	22⅝
129	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	23½	22½	22⅞	22⅜
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	115	115	115	114½
18⅜	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅜
25½	23¾	Bullard (1¾b)	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	10½
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	41¾
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	56½	55¾	55¾	57¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	34⅝	33½	34⅛	34
31¾	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct h	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾
19¾	9	Butler (.60b)	36	34	34½	34
33½	29¾	Butler pf (1½)	15½	14½	14⅝	14⅞
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	30⅞	30½	30½	31
29⅛	16½	Byers	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	31	29⅝	29⅞	30⅞
..	..		89½	87¼	87¼	88½

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 26	Last Jan. 25
24¾	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (3)	25	24½	24½	25¾
4	2½	Cont Insurance (1.80f)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
44⅞	28¾	Cont Motors	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
46	26	Cont Oil (1f)	44½	43½	43¾	44⅝
69⅛	65¼	Cont Sil (1)	68½	67¾	67¾	68½
83⅛	63¼	Corn Exchange (3)	73¾	71	71	72
170	156	Corn Prods (2f)	89	88	88	89½
7¾	4	Corn Prod pf (7)	170½	170	170	..
36½	24	Coty	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
39⅞	32	Crane Co	33½	31½	32	33
38⅝	18⅜	Cream of Wheat (2f)	38⅝	38⅜	38	38⅜
21½	4⅞	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
58⅛	44	Crown Cork & S (3)	51¾	50½	50½	50⅝
19½	7¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	18½	18	18	18½
84⅝	36	Crown Zeller (.70)	38¾	38	38	38
14¾	6⅛	Crucible Steel	16½	16	16	16¼
139	62½	Cuban Am Sug	12¾	12	12	12¾
44⅛	35½	Cuban Am Sug pf	116	116	116	116
24	16⅞	Cudahy Packing (2¼)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅞
114	99½	Curtis Publishing	19⅝	18	18	19⅛
..	9¼	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106⅝	106	106	106
83¾	43¼	Curtiss-Wright	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
..	..	Cutler Hammer (1f)	86½	86¼	86¼	86½

—D—

108¾	82	Deere & Co	121½	118⅞	118⅞	121¾
32⅝	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30	29⅞	29¾	30
106¼	107	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	107	107	107	..
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	54¾	53¾	54	54¼
54¾	36⅝	Del & Hudson	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	..
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	50	48⅝	48⅞	50½
9⅜	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
133	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
63	45	Devoe & Rya A (3f)	145	144	145	144
40½	30½	Diamond Matvh (1½f)	65½	65¼	65¼	66¾
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½f)	32¼	31¾	31¾	32
40½	40	Dixie Vortex A (2¼)	40	40	40	40
34⅝	18½	Distillers Cp Seag	41	40½	40½	41½
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	48⅞	47½	47½	47¾
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	48⅞	47¾	47¾	48¾
51	29	Dresser A (3b)	76½	74¾	75	78½
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
3	1¼	Duluth So Sh pf	1¾	1	1	1¼
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
120	114	Duplan Silk pf (8)	17½	17½	17½	..
184⅜	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	121¾	121¼	121¾	..
136½	129	du Pont de (6)	173¼	172¾	172¾	174½
116	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	134	134	134	134½
			115	115	115	..

—E—

1¾	5½	Eastern Roll Mill				
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	18½	14½	14⅜	15½
40½	28½	Eton Mfg (2f)	173½	171¼	171¼	..
4⅞	3¾	Ellington Schild	35

Business and Industry

Bankers Think It Just to Put All Banks Under Security Act

Commerce and Finance

Canadian Finance Head Opposes All Inflation Schemes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Easy money is the best money in the opinion of Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, but all forms of inflation, such as those advocated by the Social Credit group, must result in ruin and misery he warned.

The minister spoke in Parliament on a resolution "that the Canadian Government should consider the advisability of beginning this year to issue purchasing power and to use that purchasing power for the improvement of the economic condition of the Canadian people"; and on a second similar resolution of a Social Crediter that "the time has arrived in Canada for the adoption of a definite scientific nationwide scheme for financing consumption."

Hits Inflation Schemes

Mr. Dunning said that inflation was the objective of all those who had supported the resolutions, and "nothing could do more harm than that the idea should go abroad that this Parliament favors monetary or credit inflation.

"From the domestic point of view, Parliament has entrusted to the Bank of Canada the function of regulating currency and credit in the public interest," said Mr. Dunning. "Obviously, information regarding the day-to-day discharge of this function cannot be given, but results show clearly the broad line of policy which has been followed by the bank. I think it can be said with safety that today lower interest rates for credit-worthy borrowers, individual, corporate, municipal, provincial and Dominion, prevail in Canada than ever before in Canada's history. And I submit that any easy money policy is the best policy for Canada at the present time, however unpopular it may be to those who have money to lend."

Low Interest Rates

Evidence that the same conditions apply in the United States is seen in his earlier announcement to the press that Canada had borrowed $35,000,000 in New York at what he said "were the lowest rates ever obtained for a Canadian bond offering of comparable maturities in that market."

The Social Credit resolutions were defeated.

Price of Platinum Rises $10 an Ounce; Foreign Copper Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of $10 an ounce in the price of soft platinum to $58 has just been announced. This is the highest price since last September when the quotation climbed as high as $70 an ounce.

For some days quotes upon the metal have been scarce and refiners have been allocating sales as a sudden general increase in legitimate demand met with apparently insufficient supplies.

The entrance of a considerable speculative interest into the platinum market last fall boosted the price more than $30 an ounce in a few weeks. Offerings of the metal finally were made more freely and prices eased to $48 an ounce or lower. It is believed that Monday's price advance is based upon actual consumptive demand rather than speculation.

Copper markets were quiet with foreign prices declining. On the London Metal Exchange standard copper prices closed off 15s and electrolytics £1 10s. and £1. This decline brought foreign electro prices to the equivalent of about 12.45 to 12.50 cents a pound. It is felt that foreign consumers, finally realizing that before long there will be ample supplies of copper, are not anxious to buy. Then, too, copper markets abroad were unsettled by continuation of the automobile strike and floods in this country.

Domestic lead markets continued steady and moderately active with prices unchahged at 6 cents a pound, New York, and 5.85 cents, St. Louis. Foreign lead prices closed lower.

Domestic zinc markets were fairly active with price unchanged at 6 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Foreign prices were lower.

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New Auto Financing An All-Time Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An all-time record was made in 1936 in the retail financing of new passenger autos, according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Commerce. The total of approximately $1,200,000,000 was about 2 per cent above 1929, the previous high year.

The 1936 volume was 53 per cent above 1935, while the increase from November to December in 1936 was almost 39 per cent, compared with a gain of about 5 per cent from November to December in 1935.

Factory sales of motor vehicles for December, 1936, totaled 498,721 vehicles, the highest monthly figure with one exception since July, 1929. Factory sales in November, 1936, were 394,890 vehicles and in December, 1935, were 404,528. For 1936 factory sales of motor vehicles totaled 4,454,535, compared with 3,946,934 in 1935.

Mutual Savings Bank Deposits Reach New High Figure in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—High records in deposits, total assets and number of depositors were established on Jan. 1 by the mutual savings banks of the country, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks announced.

Deposits mounted $183,260,928 in the year to a total of $10,101,073,980. Depositors increased 389,827 in number to 14,467,639, but inasmuch as increase consisted largely of small accounts, the average size of accounts declined from $704.50, the year before, to $698.18.

Assets of these banks amounted to $11,459,411,297, a new high record and a rise for the year of $247,018,249. The combined surplus account of the banks rose $55,958,635 to $1,268,808,686, another record. The ratio of surplus to deposits advanced from 12.2 per cent a year ago to 12.6 per cent.

Average dividend rate of the mutual savings banks for the year was 2.53 per cent, compared with 2.65 per cent in 1935.

All except one of the first 12 largest are in Manhattan or Brooklyn. The Bowery Savings Bank continues to be the largest and the Emigrant Industrial Sayings Bank the second largest. Following is a list of the 12 largest banks with their deposits as of Jan. 1 last:

	Deposits
Bowery Savings, New York	$492,112,700
Emigrant Industrial Savings, New York	423,413,834
Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia	341,805,084
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn	222,414,198
Bank for Savings, New York	206,685,320
Central Savings Bank, New York	191,103,817
Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn	185,945,782
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York	185,912,385
East River Savings Bank, New York	156,654,191
Greenwich Savings Bank, New York	149,920,771
Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York	136,648,116
Union Dime Savings Bank, New York	134,400,826

Lead Production In December Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of refined lead in the United States in December totaled 47,085 tons, compared with 43,831 in November and 42,020 in December, 1935, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Domestic lead shipments during December totaled 51,646 tons, compared with 50,313 in November and 42,333 in December, 1935. Stocks of lead at the end of December totaled 172,423 tons, compared with 176,960 at the end of November and 222,306 at the end of December, 1935.

Total production of lead in United States during 1936 amounted to 463,187 tons, compared with 421,764 in 1935, while shipments during 1936 totaled 512,975 tons, compared with 433,456 in 1935.

Modernization Program For Seaboard Air Line

RICHMOND, Va.—Improvement to the equipment of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at an estimated net cost of $3,391,000 in order to meet the demands of an advanced technical development and improving business conditions was announced by Legh R. Powell Jr., one of the railway's receivers.

Orders have been placed, he stated, for 1000 new all-steel freight cars, costing $2,325,000; five superpowered locomotives, costing $650,000; six de luxe air-conditioned passenger cars, costing $256,000, and four combination passenger and baggage cars, costing $160,000.

Financing of the modernization program has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which authorized the Seaboard Air Line to issue $2,500,000 of 3½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

Nash-Kelvinator Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of refrigerators by Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in the first three months of the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 totaled 53,600 units, compared with 41,270 a year ago, the company has reported.

Investment and Profit

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Public National Bank & Trust, NEW YORK

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10 Post Office Sq. Boston

Keynes Favors Keeping Down Interest Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A characteristically vibrant counterblast to those who would put British industrial recovery into fetters in the hope of preventing another slump, is issued by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, famous Cambridge economist.

Mr. Keynes is an optimist. He holds that so far from prosperity's being something to be afraid of, it ought to be welcomed and encouraged. He recognizes that it is quite possible it might get out of hand at some future time, and he would have the state and the banks prepare in advance for such contingency, but for the present he sees no serious danger of the sort.

Against Putting on Brakes

On the other hand, he takes the view that too much alarm about a hypothetical boom might be just the way to cause another slump.

Instead of checking trade actively, therefore, he would work to make prosperity alike permanent and more evenly distributed in the population so that all alike might benefit. And he is entirely confident that this is feasible now that the Government has at its disposal all the resources of modern planning.

Mr. Keynes develops his theory in a series of articles in the London Times.

He is more confident in the potency of the action he prescribes than in the prospects of its finding such acceptance as would, in his opinion, bring about the beneficial results for which he looks. "Is there the slightest chance of a constructive or a forethoughtful policy in contemporary England?" he asks. "Is it conceivable that the Government should do anything in time?" Still, he hopes that the good seed he scatters so enthusiastically may after all bear fruit. His concluding words are the challenging ones, "Why shouldn't they?"

His reputation as an economist who in the past has had the courage to stand alone, and who has been proved by subsequent events to have been right, is so high that much weight is attached here to his advice.

His attitude is summed up when he puts himself on the side of those who believe "the natural evolution should be toward a decent level of consumption for everyone; and when that is high enough, toward the occupation of our energies in the non-economic interests of our lives." He thus looks forward eventually to relief of taxation which he believes is capable of being so arranged as "to increase the purchasing power of those who have most need to consume more."

Would Keep Interest Rate Low

With this goal in view he makes a number of practical suggestions for movement toward it. One of his chief pieces of advice is to keep interest rates low, thus rejecting absolutely what was long the main standby of Britain's banking policy whenever boom conditions seemed likely to arise.

For the rest, his views chime generally with what is now accepted by most other economists. He proposes a slowing down of public works for the time being, now that the upward slope of the trade circle appears to be near, so that they can be accelerated later on whenever private development work begins to falls off.

At the same time he would have the central and local authorities concentrate upon preparing plans for extensive works of public utility in advance, so that there may be no delay in bringing them into operation before any new slump becomes pronounced.

He would also finance the present rearmament policy as far as possible out of taxation, for the reason that state borrowing powers should be kept in reserve, so that they may be used energetically whenever ordinary trade activity slackens.

Finally, Mr. Keynes would reduce tariffs and increase imports for the time being as likely to help raw-material-producing countries to buy increased quantities of British-exported manufactures hereafter.

U. S. Guards Against Large Gold Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Treasury has been holding unusually large cash balances with the New York and San Francisco Federal Reserve banks to forearm itself against large, unexpected imports of gold, it is learned.

This action has had the collateral effect of holding down excess reserves of member banks and of acting as a brake on their rise during a period when the return flow of currency from circulation might otherwise push them up more rapidly. For this reason the Treasury's policy will be an additional factor before the Federal Reserve System this week as it takes up the problem of excess reserves.

Since the latter part of December, when the gold sterilization program started, the Treasury has endeavored to keep its balance with all Federal Reserve banks above $250,000,000. Although it has dropped slightly below this figure on one or two days, the balance has always been built back promptly by calling in Treasury funds from commercial banks.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart, Schaffner & Marx for the year to Nov. 30 shows net profit after expenses, provision for depreciation, intercompany profit in inventories, federal tax and other charges, of $484,405, including $248,845 dividends received on investment in capital stocks of subsidiary and affiliated companies and adjustment of reserve against investment of reserve against investment in respect of net operating profits of these companies. Profit is equal to $3.23 a share on 150,000 shares. In preceding year net income was $273,325 or $1.90 a share.

Your Income Tax

A series of 32 short articles, prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax, will appear daily in these pages. In introducing the first article, the bureau states that the tax applies to single persons who had net income of $1000 or more or gross income of $5000 or more, and married couples who had net income of $2500 or over or gross income of $5000 or over. Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue before midnight, March 15.

How to Avoid Common Errors

The period for the filing of income-tax returns covering the calendar year 1936 begins Jan. 1 and ends at midnight of March 15. To file early is of mutual benefit to the Government and the taxpayer. Within this period are filed annually millions of individual income-tax returns, a large proportion of which report income subject to the tax. The latter contain a considerable percentage of errors, which if uncorrected by the audit would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many are errors of computation easily discovered on the face of the return, which usually is accompanied by a payment of more than the amount of tax due. In other returns it is readily discernible that the taxpayer has failed to take advantage of the personal exemption, credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which he is entitled.

To avoid these and other errors, the Bureau of Internal Revenue urges careful reading of the instructions on the forms for filing the returns. Additional information, if needed, may be obtained at the office of a collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. Also, as a further aid in the preparation of a correct income-tax return for the year 1936, the Bureau has prepared a series of short newspaper articles, of which this is the first, advising the salaried man, wage earner, professional and business man—in fact, every class of individual taxpayer—of his requirements and privileges as interpreted under the latest regulations, rulings, and decisions relating to the income-tax law.

Income-Tax Don'ts

Don't prepare your return without first studying the instructions on the form.

Don't procrastinate. Early assembling of data permits a careful consideration of all tax problems

Don't destroy the memoranda from which your return was prepared.

Don't omit explanation when such information is essential to an intelligent audit. Attach memoranda to your return.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Textiles—The Anglo-Argentine trade agreement which has just been concluded, and which replaces the recently expired Roca treaty of 1933, embodies no provisions which would substantially alter the position of the United Kingdom in supplying the Argentine textile market. It may be said that the so-called Roca agreement has definitely protected the Argentine market for British textiles, whereas the American participation in this trade has diminished considerably during the same perod.

Argentine Transportation—A bill co-ordinating transport has been passed by the Argentine Congress. The law creates a National Commission of Transport Co-ordination composed of seven members. The commission is to co-ordinate and regulate all land and water transport services and will pass on the passenger, express and freight rates of all transport companies except the railways. The commission will recommend to the Government any reduction in rail rates deemed advisable.

Brazil Steel—The iron and steel industry of Brazil is steadily expanding. Pig iron production in the first nine months of 1936 totaled 58,109 tons, compared with 46,655 tons in the like period of 1935. It is believed that when final figures for 1936 become available they will show a total production in the Brazilian iron and steel industry of about 200,000 tons, 11 per cent above 1935 output.

Brazilian Beef Sales—Orders for supplying corned beef to Germany at the rate of 100,000 tons a day are reported to have been received by Sao Paulo, Brazil, packing houses. The report does not state the total number of tons of beef involved in the order. A large quantity of machinery required for filling the orders has already been received and unloaded at Santos, Brazil.

Conditions in Peru—Under the stimulus of a good cotton crop, which sold at favorable prices, expanding industrial activities and steady exchange, business and economic conditions in Peru showed progressive improvement during 1936. Foreign trade, mining, agriculture and manufacturing registered substantial gains compared with the preceding year. Retail sales were above those of 1935. Private construction of residential and business properties were particularly active during the year.

Peru's Cotton Outlook—Prospects for Peru's forthcoming cotton crop are notably favorable. Fields and plants are reported to be in good condition, having received a fair amount of irrigation from the rainfall. The 1936 season, now at its close, produced about 350,000 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with a production of 370,000 bales in the 1935 calendar year.

Chilean Tire Trade—A proposal to manufacture automobile tires and other rubber products in Chile has recently been submitted to the Government. The company submitting the proposal is now operating in Uruguay, where it manufactures most of the tires used in that market. The investment involved in connection with the proposed plant would amount to about $350,000 and Chilean labor would be used entirely with the exception of technical experts. The company in question promises to begin operations 15 months from the date of concession.

Radio Popular in Uruguay—The ratio of radio receiving sets to population in Uruguay is notably high among Latin-American countries. It is estimated that there are about 115,000 sets in operation throughout the country at the present time, or one to every 15 inhabitants. Uruguay has 39 broadcasting stations, or one to every 50,000 persons with Montevideo, the capital and metropolis, accounting for 24 stations. The great bulk of sets are short-wave models. Short-wave reception from Europe is reasonably satisfactory, but American broadcasts are blanketed by German stations.

Uruguay's Exoprt Trade—Uruguay's export trade with the United States registered a notable advance in 1936 compared with the preceding year. Products shipped to the American market during 1936 were valued at $10,572,289 against $6,760,129 in 1935, an increase of 56 per cent. The most important item in Uruguayan exports to the United States in 1936 was wool, the value of which amounted to $6,708,122 compared with $2,231,707 in 1935.

Venezuela's Tourist Trade—Venezuela is making plans to increase its tourist trade from Americans. As a first step toward this objective, the Government has attached a tourist agent to Venezuelan consulate in New York. Recently there has been evident in Venezuela an increased realization of the value of tourist traffic to the economic life of that country. Methods proposed to stimulate tourist trade include an intensive advertising campaign, energetic co-operation with steamship lines, and the opening of a central tourist bureau.

Coffee Institute in Venezuela—That the Government of Venezuela desires to enhance the economic importance of the coffee industry of that country is evidenced by the recent creation of a National Coffee Institute which is designed to assist the protection and improvement of the industry. The institute will be under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, and will be directed by seven members, each of whom will serve an initial term of three years.

Fruit for Colombia—Fresh fruits from the United States are now being distributed to interior points of Colombia by air express. This traffic has been steadily increasing, shipments totaling about 6000 pounds having arrived at Bogota within a two-week period.

American Chemical Earns Net of 76 Cents a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Agricultural Chemical Company reported consolidated net income for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $161,694, equal to 76 cents a share. This compares with net loss of $97,716 in the final six months of 1935.

Financial quarters pointed out that the company's business was of a seasonal nature, with the greatest proportion of sales in the six months from January through June. The company has headquarters in New York and plants throughout the eastern states.

Stock Exchange Seat, $105,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $105,000, off $29,000 from previous transaction.

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Fine Goods Sales Feature of Cloth Trade Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading became less active in primary cotton goods markets during the past week as buyers turned their attention more to the fine goods division which has seemed to lag somewhat behind the coarse goods section in buying activity and in volume of sales.

This week, however, demand for standard fine goods fabrics proved very active indeed and buyers were ready to meet the mill quotations squarely, so that a very substantial volume of business was put through.

Prices in most of the standard constructions were steady at the high points so far reached, while in a few constructions made from fine combed yarns, new highs were registered for the current movement, which means new highs since the depression began.

Voiles in Demand

Voiles proved one of the strong spots of the week, and prices worked into new high ground on some of the preferred makes, while dealing on some numbers, particularly the 40-inch 60x52s, slack twist, ran into very heavy volume, prices ranging on this type from 8¼ to 8½ cents for July-August deliveries, and running up as high as 9¼ cents for spot or near-by goods.

Combed lawns ruled steady in price and active in sales, with 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s bringing 11 cents and 40-inch 9 yard 76x72s moving in quantity at 10 cents.

Combed broadcloths were moving more actively and at slightly higher prices, and demapd also developed for combed poplins around 17¼ cents for 37 inch 102x48s and 16¼ cents for 88x40s with warps made of two-ply yarn. These prices compare with 13½ and 14 cents for 136x60s or 128x68 combed broadcloths.

Dotted Swiss, combed marquisettes, and some lines of piques were also active in the market this week at very firm prices.

Fine Goods Mills Busy

Fine goods manufacturers report that their entire output is sold for many weeks ahead, and the unfilled orders already taken for fine combed yarn fabrics is reliably estimated to be not less than 325,000,000 square yards, equivalent to approximately 13 to 15 weeks' production at the present rate.

Not since 1919 have the fine goods mills been in such a strongly sold position, and there seems every prospect that the current demand will continue for some time to exceed the current volume of offerings, for many mills have withdrawn from the market, and are not inviting bids for the present.

In the coarse goods section of the market the trading was smaller in volume this week and did not quite equal the current week's total output from the looms.

In the print cloth section of the market trading slackened in volume, but on some constructions there was a squeeze on spots and near-by goods which resulted in bringing February deliveries up practically to the level of spots. Each month's delivery seems to strengthen as the delivery date approaches and thus the market has been kept rather free of second hand offerings.

Carded broadcloths have had a very active week and prices have been buoyant, especially for quick goods, which were seldom available. The 80x60s proved the most active number, and they were moving at 8¾ cents for spots and 7¾ to 7⅞ cents for distant deliveries running into September.

Heavy goods were in considerable demand and there was something of a scramble for drills and three and four leaf twills for reasonably near-by deliveries. Prices were at their peak, and there was little hesitation about meeting a mill's quotation on quick goods if the yardage was really obtainable at once.

Du Pont Changes Dividend Policy

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced its decision to discontinue "regular quarterly dividends" and to institute in their place "individual" quarterlies.

In the new dividend terminology, directors will declare quarterly "interim" disbursements in the first three periods and a "year-end" payment in the fourth quarter, the company stated.

The change, it was said, was decided upon to relieve directors from feeling, "somewhat constrained to maintain the uniform dividend rate" at times when the company's financial position or the current economic conditions warrant a change in the rate.

The effect of the federal undistributed profits tax was also given as a reason for making the change in the method of declaring dividends.

N. Y. Bankers Ask All Banks Be Under Social Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What is said to be the first recommendation of its kind to be made by a banking association since the passage of the Social Security Act was made here yesterday afternoon when the committee on legislation of the New York State Bankers' Association recommended to its members, assembled here at the Federal Reserve Bank, that "all banks should be subject to the Social Security Act and the taxes payable thereunder . . . The Federal Social Security Act should be amended so as to include all bank employees in the benefits thereof and make all banks subject to the taxes levied thereunder."

The Social Security Act exempted all "instrumentalities of the United States" from its provisions. This was interpreted to exempt the National Banking Associations, which are federally chartered. The Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled, in addition, that all members of the Federal Reserve System, including state-chartered banks, are "instrumentalities of the United States" and so exempt.

This left the tax to fall only on the non-member, state-chartered banks. Since it is unusual for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to make such a broad interpretation in favor of taxpayers, it has been alleged in certain quarters that the interpretation was part of a large general Washington program of putting the screws on the state-chartered non-member banks in order to force them into the Reserve System.

In view of the unfair competitive situation thus set up between member and non-member banks, it has generally been expected that either the non-member banks would be exempted or the entire banking system would be folded into the Social Security Act. The New York State Bankers' Association has an unusually high proportion of members in the Federal Reserve System, but the committee stated that it did "not believe that the banks which are members of the Federal Reserve wish to hide behind a technicality."

Discussing "this puzzling field of bank investments," before the afternoon meeting of the association, J. Herbert Case, 19 years deputy governor and chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, raised the question of how the recent long-term low-coupon issues can "continue to hold their place marketwise as normal conditions return" in the bond market, but suggested that "no mere revival of commercial and industrial demand would seem adequate of itself to absorb our swollen excess reserves.

Adding his cordial endorsement to the warning published by Winthrop Aldrich on Jan. 13 in his report to the Chase National Bank stockholders, Mr. Case said, "I have supported publicly the efforts of the Federal Reserve authorities to reduce this problem to manageable proportions, and I shall continue to support them. No doubt we may expect somewhat firmer money rates to follow any further reduction of excess reserves."

At the closing session following a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made an appeal for co-operation with the Government.

SEC Says Investors Lost $72,221,000 In Distributors Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has just disclosed that there was a net loss to investors in the Distributors Group, Inc., of New York, from the fixed trusts sold by the company, over a long period, of $72,221,000.

The public invested in these securities, according to the SEC, for the most part North American Trust Shares, a total of $274,082,910.

Counsel for the SEC, David Schenker, developed the method used in carrying into effect the stock and securities exchange program whereby, according to SEC investigators, the Equity Corporation of New York gained control of various investment trusts which were merged into Equity or in which Equity acquired a substantial interest.

It was revealed, according to testimony, that the Equity Corporation had an agreement with Allied Distributors to pay commissions on exchanges which were effected, the transactions being handled by dealers in all parts of the country.

During May the buying operations of Distributors Group and Allied Distributors were responsible for 73 per cent of all the transactions in Equity common; in April, 61 per cent and in June, 81 per cent.

Chase Donaldson, president of Distributors Group, when asked to explain these activities, said they were twofold in purpose, first, to maintain an orderly market in Equity common and, second, to make a profit. He did not deny that "Allied was making the market in Equity common."

Sears Raises Tire Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. has announced a 3 per cent increase in prices of automobile tires and tubes, to become effective immediately.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

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We wish to express to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and its readers our appreciation of the response to our standing advertisement in this paper. It has given to us the opportunity of keeping our name before old friends, and the privilege of extending to new ones who might seek our counsel the insurance knowledge gained by over a half century of continuous study of insurance problems.

The enormous responsibility of insurance protection demands that insurance shall be placed only in the hands of those who are fitted by training, experience and ability to assume this obligation.

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Tel. Hub. 8720 40 Broad St., Boston

Bulgaria Turns Waste Land Into Fruitful Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—Bulgarian journalists have been enthusiastically writing that their engineers through the building of a new water system have turned Bulgaria's wastes into a "California." This is somewhat of an exaggeration, but they have made a very dry area quite inhabitable.

The extreme northest corner of Bulgaria, called Deli-Orman, has long been one of the most arid districts in the Balkan Peninssula. It contains few streams, no lakes and not many springs. The rain water collects here and there in pools where the stock come to drink.

Peasants Work Eased

Peasants sometimes have to haul water for personal use as far as 10 miles. The main occupation of the inhabitants there is dry farming and stock raising.

In order to end this dearth of water the Bulgarian state formed a water supply department in the city of Shumen on the edge of the arid area and set out to dig wells, make reservoirs, tap all available springs, and build a network of water-pipes.

Labor Contributed

The local population was called upon to give voluntary labor service with man and beast, the state furnished material free or at a low cost and a striking transformation has been brought about.

During the last season alone three new systems of pipe lines were laid, nine large cement reservoirs were constructed and eight pumping stations built.

At present there are only a few villages without a water supply for persons and animals, and tanks have been erected on or near most of the big grazing grounds.

Part-Aryan Children From Germany Aided By London Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany has been formed to assist "part-Aryan" children of the Reich who find themselves outcasts from both Aryan and Jewish communities. The committee is drawing together the various agencies that have been working independently at different sections of the problem—the Jewish Refugees Committee, the Society of Friends, the Save the Children Fund itself, and others.

These agencies have already received widespread support, in the United States as in England, and their work is evidenced by the number of professors who, on being forced to leave Germany have obtained posts in the colleges and schools of both countries.

The Inter-Aid Committee is, however, alive to the fact that professional employment cannot absorb many immigrants without being overcrowded. The children who are now being brought from Germany, therefore, are for the most part to be trained for skilled manual occupations, domestic jobs of the higher kind, nursing and so forth.

As fast as funds, or offers of free places in schools, are made available, the committee is endeavoring to remove from Germany and educate in England those children who are most seriously affected by the hostile environment in which they live. In particular, efforts are directed to helping children who are the only Jews or "part-Aryan" Christians in their present schools.

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Jan. 31

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; Messages to Hungarians Abroad; Musical program. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Berlin—11:10 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—1 p. m.—Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Rome—2:05 p. m.—Varied program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—5:15 p. m.—"Implications of the Buenos Aires," Saville R. Davis. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04mc.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"A Literary Evening in a Workers' Club." RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Ballad Concert: Alice Lilley, soprano; Ernest Hargreaves, tenor. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Halifax—10 p. m.—"Atlantic Nocturne." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:05 p. m.—"This Is England": talks. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Monday, Feb. 1

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; review of natural science; 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Review of the Week; Russian Lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—Course in Modern Radio. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Spanish Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Memories of the London Theater—3." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Special Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Toronto—10 p. m.—"Strike Up the Band." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Feb. 2

Boston—1:45 p. m.—The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Schenectady—6:35 p. m.—Shortwave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"Tweed." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Boston—9:15 p. m.—"Literature of the World." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Ghosts of London." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Saskatoon—11 p. m.—"Old-Time Frolic." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight — "Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Feb. 3

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
London—9 p. m.—"Strike Up the Band." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"I Have an Accordion." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert; "Trees in Italy." talk; Neapolitan songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Sealed Orders": "Night Out." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Russian Operas. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin-American Concert W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—9 p. m.—Billy Gerhardi and his Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Regina—12:30 a. m.—"Salon Serenade." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Feb. 4

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—Students' Songs. BBC Men's Chorus. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin-American Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Castle and Cathedral in Königsberg." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Imperial Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Vancouver—10 p. m.—"By the Sea." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—Ballad Recital. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Feb. 5

Boston—1:45 and 5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Schenectady—6:35 p. m.—Spanish Home Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7 p. m.—"From Sail to Steam": talk. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—Program on Scotland. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—9 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Welsh Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Vancouver—10:30 p. m.—"I Cover the Waterfront." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Feb. 6

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—3 p. m.—"European Post Boy." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News From the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Carnival on board a giant ocean liner." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:47 p. m.—Wales v. Scotland. International Rugby Union football match. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Sydney, N. S.—8 p. m.—"Cotter's Saturday Night." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Rascals." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"London Pie": revue. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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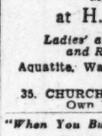
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stark and Rugged Beauty—

Monitor Camera Club From Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa.

Picturesque Results of Erosion

Lines About Leaders—54

Richard Wagner
(1813-1883)

RICHARD WAGNER is often called the Shakespeare of music.
He was born in Leipzig, the youngest of a large German family.
His father soon passed on, and his mother married a great actor.
From this gifted man the boy gained a keen love of the stage.
At school Richard did well, especially in the field of letters.
At 13, the sudden discovery of Shakespeare enraptured him.
Under that profound influence he wrote a full length tragedy.
Then he heard the symphonies of Beethoven for the first time!
He realized in a flash that his play needed an accompaniment.
Why not be a poet of music and use the orchestra as a medium?

WHEN Wagner wrote an overture, it was immediately performed.
But when he wrote an opera, city after city rejected it.
Success in the operatic world began in France in those days.
The musician sent his score to Paris; but Paris ignored it.
A classic playhouse was then about to be established at Riga.
Wagner grasped the opportunity of being produced in Russia.
His opera failed, but he became "musik-direktor" of the theater.
This helped him to complete another composition, "Rienzi."
As soon as the work was ready he took it to the Paris opera.
"This man is a hopeless case all around," said the conductor.
Pecuniary troubles began to press heavily on the composer.
And years of distressing misery slowly followed one another.

THE NIGHT of October 20, 1842, proved a memorable one.
"Rienzi" was performed in Germany with an immense applause.
The hopes of the master revived; his enthusiasm returned.
But when "Tannhäuser" finally appeared, it appeared only once.
"We cannot sing such eccentric stuff," declared the actors.
"There is no melody, no form in that music," wrote the critics.
Difficult days continued, yet Wagner labored steadily on.

IN 1860 a substantial success seemed within his reach.
Napoleon III ordered that "Tannhäuser" should be studied.
Sumptuous scenery was prepared; great singers were selected.
Rehearsals reached the number of 164; the total cost, £8000.
But a riot interrupted the performance with howls and hisses.
And the composer left Paris, heavily in debt and despair.
In Vienna "Tristan" was definitely shelved after 57 rehearsals.
In Germany the negotiations did not even lead to rehearsals.
Now all the opera managers returned his scores unopened.
Publishers refused to print them; patrons would not see him.
At 50 Wagner was wondering if he would ever be successful.

IN 1864, young Ludwig II came to the throne of Bavaria.
His first order was to find "the musical genius called Wagner."
Thus it was that the composer received a royal message saying:
"Come and finish your work peacefully here under my care."
So he settled in Munich, where his dreams began to take form.
He devoted himself to tasks of colossal scope and character.
He composed a tetralogy founded on the legends of the Rhine.
An edifice worthy of his themes was built for it at Bayreuth.
Wagner lived two decades of brilliant success and happiness.
His gigantic work stands out among great musical creations.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierre
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—in the Bad Lands of South Dakota

Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa.

Fossil Deposits Abound in This Vicinity

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 44 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 44

Our Fathers' Days and Ours!

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

It is common in the Psalms, especially in the national hymns, to find a detailed enumeration of the blessings of the years of the past from the time of the exodus from Egypt, up to the very entrance into the Promised Land.

It is rare, however, in the literature of Psalmody, to find a definitely derogatory comparison between the former days and the time of which the singer is singing. Indeed, the conditions must have been unusually stringent to call forth such an expression!

The national lament or elegy here presented has such a theme—the comparison of the glory of the past with the distress and darkness of the present. In order to indicate the gradual sense of falling and despair, a unique literary device is employed called "diminishing couplets." In the original poetic form, the first verse, for instance, would appear:

We have heard with our ears, O God,
Our fathers have told us,
What work thou didst in their days,
In the times of old.

All of which is reminiscent of the ancient lament of David for Saul (II Samuel 1):

The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places:
How are the mighty
Fallen!

Beginning with verse nine, the picture of national despair parallels that of Lamentations, in its grief for the city of Jerusalem. Piling up figure after figure, the canvas is vivid with color, and we read:

My confusion is continually before me.
And the shame of my face hath covered me.

The third section of this lament (v. 17-22) is quite definitely in the spirit of the preceding elegy, Psalm 137. It declares that no matter what they have suffered, the afflicted ones have not forgotten the name of their God, though indeed they have been "counted as sheep for the slaughter."

The final appeal, wrung from a burdened heart, is for redemption "for thy mercies' sake."

This psalm probably came into expression in Babylon, where under the leadership of Ezekiel, "the prophet-shepherd of the Captivity," the priests and scribes collected the remnants of their great literature and did what they could to keep alive the hope of their people.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The madhatter has been with us for years, but the Mad Milliner is comparatively a recent development. Noticed the lids the gals are wearing lately?

Louisville Courier - Journal: Columbia professor says short, thick, rotund persons are of an "easily adjustable nature." Ever try to adjust three of them into the driver's seat?

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There shall be showers of crypts, yea, floods of them, from north and south, from east and west. This is from west to east.

Bible Arithmetic: 11 (Deuteronomy), plus 6 (Isaiah), minus 9 (Leviticus), times 3 (Job), divided by 6 (Romans), equals 4.

A Riddle: Getting On; Getting Honor; Getting Honest.

Found in America: mace, car, ram, mare, race, Maria, care, mire, rim, mica, cream, air, ire.

Fun With Antonyms: Scholarly—illiterate; mobile—inactive; capable—incompetent; contiguous—distant; propitious—unfavorable; amiable—disagreeable; veritable—fictitious; avaricious—generous; odious—delightful; benevolent—selfish.

Children's Corner

Hickory, Dickory, Dock, the Mouse Ran Up the Clock!

You know he did because ever since you can remember they have told you so. What you don't know, perhaps, is what happened after he ran up the clock. Well here is a story about it.

The clock was tall and stood in a corner of the hall. And, what's more, it had never once stopped ticking in 25 years. It told Cook when to get up, it told Nurse when to tub the children, it told Gigi, the governess, when to give them their lessons, it told Daddy when to leave for the city and their mummy when to look out the window for his return.

It didn't tell the mouse anything and very likely that is why he stopped the works. At any rate, when the family went to bed the clock was ticking exactly as it had ticked for 25 years.

For three long hours it ticked to the darkness and when its hands pointed close to one the mouse came out of his hole and scampered across the hall.

He was a very young mouse and he was feeling tiptop. He looked at the tall clock with his bright eyes and suddenly he decided to run up. The side was smooth and slippery, but he clung fast, and when he got to the top

The clock struck one
And down he run!
Hickory, dickory, dock!

Straight back to his mousehole he ran, but even by then the clock had stopped ticking. Not a sound now in the house. Time stood still.

But not outdoors, oh, no indeed. Outdoors time moved on. The black sky became gray, the bright stars grew pale, the lark stirred in the tree. And still the clock said one.

Cook, in her snug bed, opened her eyes. "It must be most time to get up," she muttered and wrapping her dressing gown about her she tiptoed to the hall to look at the tall clock.

"Mercy me," she whispered, blinking and winking, "it's only one o'clock." And she hurried back to bed for another nap.

When she was sound asleep again and dreaming of cream puffs and porridge, Nurse, in her snug bed, opened her eyes. "It must be most time to get up," she muttered, and wrapping her dressing gown about her she tiptoed to the hall to look at the tall clock.

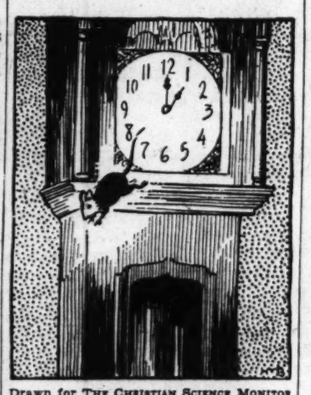
"Sakes alive," she whispered, blinking and winking, "it's only one o'clock." And she hurried back to her bed for another nap.

She had just got to sleep and was dreaming of soap suds that smelt of violets when Gigi, the governess, in her snug bed, opened her eyes. "It must be most time to get up," she murmured, and wrapping her dressing gown about her she tiptoed to the hall to look at the tall clock.

"Why," she said aloud, "it's only one o'clock." And she hurried back to bed to dream of multiplication tables.

The sky grew light, the sun shone red, the larks burst into song, and out of his mousehole came the mouse, wondering why he didn't smell bacon cooking. He danced across the hall, he climbed the banister post, he ran up the banister rail. Cook's door stood ajar and into her room he went, onto her bed and across her nose!

"Snurrrrrrrr-huff!" Cook snorted and sat up in bed. The room was full of sunlight. Cook bustled about and



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And Down He Run

waked Nurse. Nurse bustled about and waked Gigi, and Gigi bustled about and waked the family. There was a racket and a din.

"The clock stopped," Cook said.

"So I see," answered Nurse, who was buttoning the children hindside-before.

But the wee mouse hiding by the banister post squeaked,

"Hickory, dickory, dock,
What a wonderful thing is a clock.
It tells sleepy heads
When to rise from their beds,
Yet all it says is tick-tock."

Irish Bull

"I once heard an Irishman say, 'Every man loves his native land, whether he was born there or not.'"
—Thomas Fitch.

In Lighter Vein

Predicament!

"Now look out for the colonel, because he's coming to inspect the post," said the sergeant, as he marched off, leaving O'Brien to do his first outpost duty. After an hour the sergeant returned. "Colonel been yet?" he asked.

Receiving an answer in the negative, the sergeant went away, and returned an hour later with the same inquiry.

At last the colonel did appear.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked.

"Shure, an' I don't at all," answered the recruit.

"I am the colonel."

"Faith, an' you'll catch it, then! The sergeant's been asking for you twice already."—London Tattler.

—New Yorker

"To put it frankly, Mr. Morgan, I don't feel I'm getting my share of the gravy."

Little Pal

Mother (to small son) — "Now, Johnnie, you can't have the hammer to play with. You'll hit your fingers."

Johnnie—"No, I won't, mummie. Doris is going to hold the nails."
—Speed

Let the Man Finish

"Say, old man, can you let me have five—"

"No—"

"—minutes of your time?"

"—trouble at all, old scout."

Bandy Legged

"Why was Smith, the goaltender, dropped from the hockey team?"

"Well, it seems he took up horseback riding."

Undecided

"Have you asked your husband's advice about it?"

"Not yet, but I'm going to as soon as I can decide what I intend to do."

The Little Bird

Little Willie had stayed for dinner at the neighbor's house. "You didn't expect to have so many people to dinner, did you?" he asked the host.

"Did a little bird tell you?"

"Yeah, the little piece of chicken on my plate."

Economical

Motorist: "I've had it a whole year, and I haven't paid a cent for repairs on my car since I bought it."

Friend: "Yes, so the man at the service station tells me."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Eventually, Why Not Now?

Clerk: "If this doesn't please you, come back and I'll give you something that will."

Customer: "Couldn't you give it to me now?"

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tire Tube Toys

A man here has discovered a use for discarded rubber inner tubes, which has brought him extra dollars: He conceived the idea that floating toys could be made from this rubber by cutting it into various shapes—fishes, turtles, frogs, alligators, etc. He would cut a top and a bottom piece for each animal; but before cementing the two pieces together he would fill the center with soft cotton, so that the animals would float. Buttons were used for eyes and the features were painted in with enamel.

Children love these water animals, which can float and swim when in the bathtub; and he has found a ready sale for his toys in stores and shops, as well as among friends and neighbors. — D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation For Today

FINE manners are the mantle of fair minds. None are truly great without this ornament.—A. B. ALCOTT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Old Brigade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Exeter, Eng.

A quarter of a century ago there were seven boys in the same form at school. They were good friends, went everywhere together, and called themselves the Old Brigade. Their friendship outlasted their school days; and though, as the years went on, they became separated, there were chance meetings now and then.

One day the Seventh Man found himself out of work. The firm he had been with for many years closed down. Month after month he lived on his savings, always trying to find another post, always failing.

Proud as he was, he purposely kept out of the way of his friends.

But one of them found him at last and insisted on knowing what had happened. Then he sent an S. O. S. to the Old Brigade, and, in spite of the Seventh Man's pride, the other six insisted on buying him a little business and giving him a fine send-off.

When will their glory fade? Forward, the Old Brigade.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Glenwood Springs, Colo., reader, and member of the new P-C-C-C-C shares today's cryptogram:

FPQGQ EPRNN OQ EPSKQGE

SL TGMUFE, MQE LNSSJE SL

FPQA, LGSA BSGFP RBJ ESZFP

LGSA QREF RBJ KQEF. FPYE

YE LGSA KQEF PS QREF.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the 5th book of the Bible —— add the number of letters in the name of the book immediately preceding the book of Jeremiah ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the book which immediately follows Exodus ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the book just preceding Psalms —; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the book immediately following The Acts —. What is the answer?

A Riddle

A New York City reader shares this one: "Give the three degrees of getting on in the world."

Found in "America"

Try finding in the letters forming the word "America" the following: A kind of spice; a vehicle; two animals; a contest; a girl's name; anxiety; mud; an edge; mineral; an edible; a gas mixture; and anger.

Fun With Antonyms

Another list of words with their antonyms for you to pair off. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	scholarly	generous	
2	mobile	selfish	
3	capable	illiterate	1
4	contiguous	delightful	
5	propitious	fictitious	
6	amiable	inactive	
7	veritable	incompetent	
8	avaricious	unfavorable	
9	odious	distant	
10	benevolent	disagreeable	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Living Up to the Beatitude

A little girl said to her mother one evening, "I was a peacemaker today."

"How was that?" inquired mother.

"I knew something that I didn't tell."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Victim of a Plot*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Theme With Variations*

By THE HAGERS

I LOOKED OUT, AND I HAD TO LAUGH.
LIKE LITTLE NOTES PLACED ON A STAFF,
A GROUP OF BIRDS SAT ON THE WIRES.
I CALLED TO THEM, "YOUR THEME INSPIRES!"
THE THEME
VARIATION I.
Moderato
Allegro
mf
THEN SET TO WORK, AND NOTE FOR NOTE
A THEME WITH VARIATIONS WROTE.
MY MUSIC I SUBMIT TO YOU.
(TRY IT ON YOUR PIANO TOO.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Trade—for War or Peace?

SOON we shall see how much President Roosevelt meant when he said at Buenos Aires: "Every nation of the world has felt the evil effects of recent efforts to erect trade barriers. . . . The nations which have carried this process furthest are those which proclaim most loudly that they require war as an instrument of their policy. . . . We offer hope for peace and a more abundant life to the peoples of the whole world."

Soon we shall see what Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, meant when he said after a week end at the White House: "We sympathize whole-heartedly with the Hull program. . . . We believe the peace of the world can best be preserved by removal of any obstacles to international commerce. Thus the positions of the United States and the United Kingdom are similar."

Facts which link up and illuminate these statements are these:

Economic warfare has been rampant in the world for several years.

The Hull program of reciprocal trade agreements, with the breaks in barriers between the negotiating nations extended (under the unconditional most-favored-nation clause) to all other non-discriminating countries, has begun the process of economic disarmament.

The French-English-American currency entente of last September gave impetus to a freer international economy.

Italy and Germany have been among the nations which carried the policy of economic autarchy farthest, even to the point of nationalized barter, trading much of the time where an exchange can be directly and exactly balanced in goods.

Both were invited to join the currency entente. Italy joined.

The British Foreign Minister and the Premier of France have within two weeks urged Germany to join in economic cooperation.

General Göring has just denounced any "money bags" diplomacy which would persuade Germany to reverse his "guns before butter" policy.

Britain in the last few years has largely abandoned her old free trade position either for a system of Empire preference under which the United Kingdom gave special favors to other British countries or under a system of exclusive reciprocal agreements which limited benefits to specific nations.

The next and most important item on the Hull program is a reciprocal trade bargain with Britain, which Mr. Runciman, who might be called the British Secretary of Commerce, admitted discussing with Mr. Roosevelt.

The point of foreign policy on which Americans are most fervently in agreement is keeping out of war, and steps (such as the neutrality legislation just introduced by Senator Pittman) looking to that end, even if all furnishing of supplies to belligerents must be banned.

This adds up to a situation in which Britain needs American economic help to promote peace while the United States needs British economic help to lessen the threat of another world war in which it might become involved through war trade. If Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Runciman put enough meaning into their statements Britain and America can together greatly ease economic strifes that are making for war. We shall see whether peace trade can forestall war trade.

Toward European Appeasement

PREMIER BLUM'S speech at Lyons was another milestone on the road to European appeasement, in spite of the mixed feelings with which it was received in Berlin.

The French statesman's words outlining the economic help France is prepared to offer Germany are in line with his ideas that a general European settlement must include economic as well as political agreements. Premier Blum also denoted that he is pursuing the line of strategy in French foreign policy emanating of late from the Quai d'Orsay, namely, that a European settlement's first condition is a Franco-German rapprochement. Such closer collaboration between the two countries must necessarily include a solution to non-intervention in Spain and perhaps a clearing up of this unfortunate question, now apparently facilitated by the belated replies from Italy and Germany on the matter of "volunteers."

Premier Blum's speech ties in perfectly with Foreign Secretary Eden's recent declarations directed at Germany which practically said to Herr Hitler, "It's up to you. We are ready to do our part." In Berlin the courteous tone of the French Premier was appreciated, though the "indivisible peace" thesis put forward so many times by him was once again rejected as a basis for either negotiations or peace.

Whatever the nature of Herr Hitler's greatly-looked-for speech next Sunday, it will, at least, reveal the mood of the German Chancellor—an important factor in a country whose foreign affairs are swayed by a single man. In the meantime, of Premier Blum it can be said that he did a good day's work at Lyons and strengthened not only his prestige as a statesman, but his position among his own French people.

Calling All Skaters

A POLICEMAN'S lot in Troy, New York, these days is indeed a happy one. If there's something suspiciously like a lilt in the stalwart strides of the city's faithful pavement pounders; if Irish eyes are smiling, while Irish voices are humming the dreamy Danubian melodies of Johann Strauss wherever civic guards foregather, no plain clothes squad is needed to learn the reason why.

For it seems Troy is staging a big midwinter carnival, and "headquarters" has been asked to pick out five of the boys who cut a fancy figure on the blades for a special whirl of duty on Belden's Pond. It should be easy to muster volunteers for this scintillating assignment. Every police district probably boasts at least one capricious "cop" only too eager to do a Dying Swan for dear old Troy, or write out some hapless speedster a ticket on the ice—and in Old English, too, just so the official act won't seem too tame.

At the risk of skating onto thin ice, we venture the opinion that the impending festivities bid fair to add new and fantastic beats to the plebeian rounds of Troy's proud protectors. There is almost no limit to the aesthetic heights to which a constabulary

> footloose and fancy free—
> and free for anything fancy

henceforth may aspire. If Troy's guardians acquit themselves with the decorum and grace becoming an officer and a skater, then the career of a policeman hereafter need not be so pedestrian a calling.

In the "Constitution State"

THE people of Connecticut this week have laid before them a plan for what is probably the most comprehensive reorganization of their state government suggested in all the 300-odd years since Thomas Hooker left Massachusetts to settle the "Constitution State."

The plan has been carefully prepared by a special commission, with Col. Thomas Hewes acting as chairman and Dr. Benjamin P. Whitaker as research director. It follows the general outline of consolidation plans, popular among the states since the movement toward governmental centralization was given impetus by the Taft Economy and Efficiency Commission of 1912, and is in consonance with the trend of President Roosevelt's recently submitted plan for reorganization of the Federal Government.

The principal feature of the Connecticut plan is that it proposes the consolidation into eighteen departments of the present 112 permanent officers, departments, institutions, boards, commissions and other agencies of the executive department. In this it is similar to the Massachusetts consolidation of 1919 when 123 departments were compressed into twelve; the New York plan of 1925 when 180 divisions were consolidated into twenty; the Virginia reorganization of 1928 when ninety-five departments were reduced to thirteen, and the Maine plan of 1930 which put sixty-five state functions under fifteen heads.

The Connecticut reorganization would also make the Governor's term extend four years instead of two, as at present. Gubernatorial elections would be held in even-numbered years, between national elections. The power of the Governor is greatly increased under the terms of the Connecticut proposal, and he is made responsible for the appointing and removal of the department heads, but adoption of an executive budget and the merit system of personnel, as well as centralized purchasing, are designed to act, in a sense, as checks on the Chief Executive.

It is notable that the early Americans went to extremes in establishing many commissions, bureaus, and departments largely to divide authority; it became typical, in a way, of American democracy. And it has been said that among other things it was to establish that American type of democracy that Connecticut's founders blazoned their trail into the wilderness.

For that reason, Connecticut's first proposals toward centralization of its government is historically interesting.

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY from a Chicago taxi driver, on a bright, clear, mildly cool day: "I've had five fares in an hour. This is the time to go out after 'em. The rest of the fellows figure that when the weather's good nobody wants a taxi, so they lay low. I go out and pick up the business." That's good in any kind of business.

GEOGRAPHERS REPORTED Scotland was drifting toward Ireland just about the same time that diplomats were attempting to improve British-Irish relations. It should not be easier to move a piece of earth the size of Scotland than to move men's minds toward greater harmony.

TOO MANY roadside filling stations are serving alcoholic beverages: "Fill 'er up" may mean "gas up" the car or "liquor up" the driver.

"NEW BEDFORD BOY, 15, Shot at Target Practice—Rifle Was Christmas Present," says a headline. And how much more that headline says.

Flemish Ordeal

Book News of the Day

NOW that two decades have given the world a better perspective of the World War, war literature has acquired an increased value. Free from bias, from propaganda, from sentimentality, the best of contemporary war novels are bound together by the unanimity of their message: the horror and futility of war.

An important addition to this number is INVASION, by Maxence van der Meersch (New York: Viking. $3). It deals with hitherto scarcely touched material, having as background the ordeal undergone by the inhabitants of the occupied territory between Belgium and the western front. One of these non-combatants, confined for a time in a German prison, happens upon Thomas à Kempis; one sentence of the "Imitation" particularly appeals to him, and, in turn, M. van der Meersch appropriates these few words for the motif of his book: "Here are hearts proved as gold in the furnace." No phrase could better epitomize the purport of this intensely moving portrayal of a community suffering for four years an extraordinary isolation.

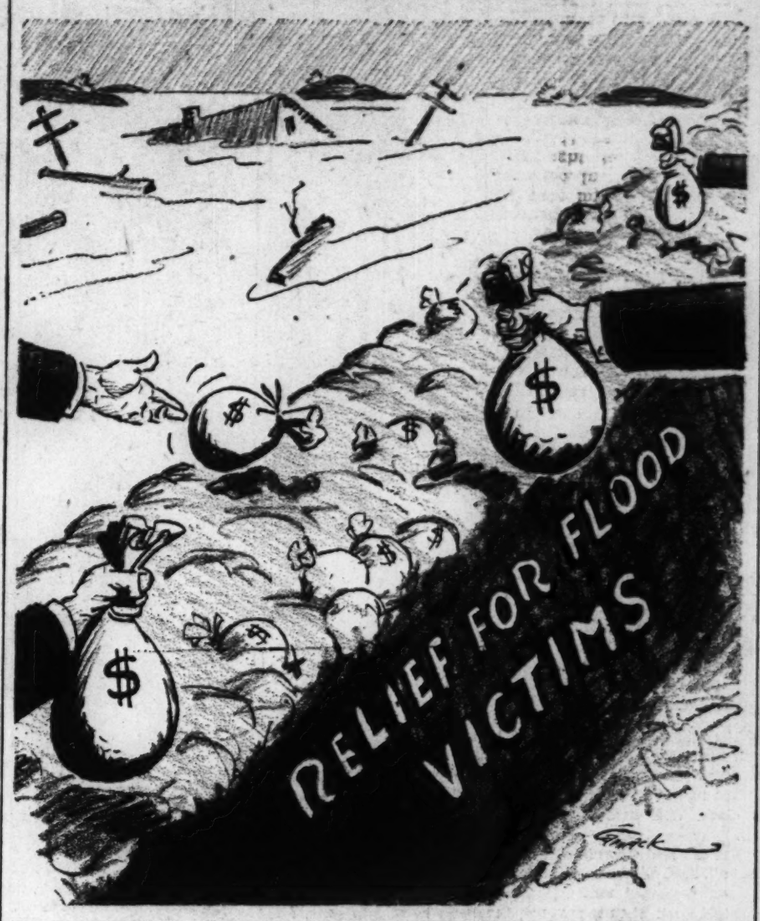
The hardships of that group who encamped on the summit of Musa Dagh were as nothing to the sufferings experienced by thousands of Flanders inhabitants, not for forty days, but for fifteen hundred. M. van der Meersch spares not one gruesome detail in his record of the straits in which these people found themselves after July, 1914. At first things were not so bad, for German order, discipline and cleanliness had a salutary influence. Soon, however, conditions became increasingly unbearable. Cut off from France and Belgium, unable to obtain supplies from Germany, which was itself in poverty by this time, the towns in Flanders were left virtually without sustenance.

A host of characters from the towns and outlying districts, the threads of their lives touching, mingling, separating, then intertwining again, march through the well-knit narrative. In spite of the complicated juxtaposition of plots and the wide scope of activities involved, these characters emerge as live individuals. M. van der Meersch's attitude toward Germans and French alike is tolerant and understanding. He is merciless only in his exposure of the speculators and profiteers who were the chief causes of the prevalent misery. Unscrupulous business men, taking advantage of abnormal wartime conditions, arouse a scathing denunciation from him as he shows how they exploit their own countrymen for the sake of wealth. In contrast to these are the numerous courageous men and women who remain faithful to their ideals throughout the grueling experience. These are the ones who were "proved in the furnace," and their example is the more inspiring seen thus in contrast to the violence and brutality surrounding them.

Gerard Hopkins, in his excellent translation of M. van der Meersch's famous book, has made available to the English reading public a major literary achievement.

M. W. S.

The Levee That Will Not Fail



Snow Train—to San Marino

SNOWY Italy has developed, in the Dolomite region and other sections of high altitude, a notable penchant for sports of ski, skate and bobsled, so San Marino, a foster child of Italy, attempts to follow suit. The results are rather curious, for the smallest republic in the world is so very small and so loftily situated on its three-pinnacled rock that there is only one street where sliding of any kind is possible, save for those citizens with the leisure and inclination to unclimb and reclimb a veritable mountain. There is a small circle of Marinese soil at the foot of the rock but it hardly seems to belong to the sky capital soaring so very high above.

A new blue train, as attractive and spotless as any conveyance that even Switzerland can offer, now speeds the traveler from Rimini, the republic's Italian port on the Adriatic, to the capital of San Marino. One registers—and I mean everyone from Mussolini to myself—at the primitive little Albergo Titano and finds oneself a guest of the State of Lilliput. On a blustering January day, with snow deep in the little piazza and more falling, I performed this little ceremony, left my bag in the frigid bedroom assigned to me and hurried out, like any good American, to see the sights.

The nearest item of importance was the National Museum of San Marino and this I promptly attempted to visit, thereby seeing something else of much more interest, namely, life itself in the capital of a state that George Barr McCutcheon could have invented, a state whose chief export to the world at large consists of ever new and beautiful issues of postage stamps. The museum was closed.

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Following the suggestion of some friendly natives I knocked and pounded on the door but nothing happened, so with a clear conscience (for the museum was, on that crisp winter afternoon, purely a matter of tourist conscience) I turned and watched the coasting in the same street. An ice-slide had been built from the piazza close to the albergo down to the very brink of a sheer precipice, guarded by a sanded stretch and a little stone wall. Scores of San Marinese, from the smallest girl to the very large proprietor of the albergo, were whizzing down this slide on tiny sleds whose surface was not more than a square foot in size. A boy eagerly thrust his sled into my hands and bade me "go." I did go, like a shot from a gun, clinging precariously to my sled. It was most exhilarating and I promptly went again and many times. I was surrounded after each slide by a small mob of boys each eager to offer me his sled. This hospitality and the mad speed of those Lilliputian sleds reduced me to the status of a ten-year-old. I could not have been hired to forego this fun and drone through a museum. I suspect that in the San Marinese mind there was a certain modicum of amusement in watching my flights. Would I or would I not cling to my perch? Happily I did each time though I felt a bit guilty in denying the watchers the supreme delight of watching me "spill."

* * *

Dusk was descending when finally I pulled away from this hibernal street of flying sleds and laughter. I walked up the steep twisting lanes to the Pianello, main square of the capital, with its elaborate government palazzo where the two regents are elected semiannually, then on and up to a little square at the very tip of the rock, there to gaze about me at the frozen landscape. It was an extraordinary sight and I felt myself to be almost anywhere but where I actually was, in an enclave within central Italy. A tumble of rough rock-strewn hills spread out before and below me like a somber tapestry, brightened, however, by a heavy blanket of snow.

As I stood there, too fascinated by the scene to realize that it was very cold, darkness settled down and two galaxies of stars appeared, one above me, one beneath. All over the snowy Romagna, far beyond the confines of the little republic, appeared clusters of stars as one village after another lighted up. It was very still and I could hear the distant barking of a dog in one village, the ringing of a church bell in another.

Finally I made my way back to the albergo and dined. In the evening an oil stove was brought to my room and eventually raised the temperature to about thirty degrees Fahrenheit. A stove also was placed inside the bed. It consisted of a pan of live coals inside a metal-lined wooden frame which humped up the bed clothes a foot or more and caused me to wonder how soon I would have to ring in an alarm. There was no conflagration, however, though both ends of the frame were open. The "contraption" proved a huge success. Leaping into a warm-as-toast bed in San Marino is a winter sport to live for. Leaping out again in the morning is quite another thing.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Right of Self-Determination

By Frank L. Perrin

DESPITE all we members of the human family have learned from history and from our own experiences, the inclination seems to be, when the time comes for making a vital decision, to give undue weight to our own selfish desires or what we believe to be our own selfish interests. Tomes have been written and long and thoughtful discourses have been delivered, all designed to teach the beauties of brotherhood. Fraternal groups and civic organizations carry on the work. Without mental reservation we subscribe to the charter and applaud the effort to convince ourselves and others that in the welfare and prosperity of all we find individual happiness and safety.

And yet when the time comes to decide the issue between the general welfare and our own we insist, too often, upon our right to take, by whatever process or method available, that which we regard as our own. Since the dawn of civilization the law of self-preservation has been regarded as supreme. Its origin, perhaps, was in the jungle and along lake and seashores where no other law had been written. Perhaps it is strange that it has never been repealed, or that even now an appreciation of a better code has not been fully realized.

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It is interesting to analyze this preconception of individual right or license at this stage of human progress when so much has been accomplished through concerted effort and the co-operation of those whose aims and objectives are similar. Particularly in industry, as industry's proportions have been enlarged and increased by co-operative processes, it seems incongruous that there should remain so many points of difference affecting division of rewards, responsibilities and opportunities. Constantly the temptation seems to be to forget that it is only through complete co-operation that the full benefits and rewards can be realized and shared.

No great ingenuity is necessary when one sets about it to be selfish, or unwise, or obstinate. Our own experiences with people and horses have convinced us that we would rather deal with an impulsive and even obstreperous person or horse than with one that is sulky and obstinate. On the farm, in my younger days, the problem of the nervous, frightened or vicious horse which ran away at the slightest provocation was easier to deal with than that of the horse which sulked and balked at his task. In imagination, as I look back, an otherwise normal and well-fed horse on the old farm was the instigator and originator of what we today speak of as the sit-down strike.

This animal, it must be admitted, had things pretty much his own way. He caused a complete suspension of the activities of which he was a unit and to which he was supposed to contribute. Later on, as it happened, this same horse, perhaps a little proud of his ability to dictate terms and hours of his employment, tried his plan while at work with eleven others on the sweepstakes of a power threshing machine. The plan was not successful. Sitting down in company such as that was disastrous and, probably, disillusioning. The other horses just couldn't or wouldn't stop.

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It might be helpful to attempt to analyze the mental processes, if any, of the balky horse. What does he hope to achieve by his program of disobedience or non-co-operation? If we find the key which aids in finding the answer or the solution it may be helpful. His lot is no harder than that of his team-mates. He receives, at the end of the day, the same rewards in food and care. Perhaps, if he could tell us, he would say that his chief grievance is that he is denied the right of self-determination and self-expression. And many, both men and horses will, it may be assumed, agree with him and sympathize with him.

After all, and admitting the fact to be as those who agree insist it is, just how fully, say you, do others, you and I and our neighbors and friends, indulge or assert this right? As we analyze and examine the routine and processes which surround and influence us in our daily undertakings and activities we discover that we are happy and prosperous and contented only when we are governed by and abide by the rules established. Employing capital may not yet have appreciated the need as fully as it may be compelled to do, but it has learned much. The balky horse never learns, and never sets an admirable example.

The Wide Horizon

Antitheses in Anthracite

By Wyona Dashwood

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

IF ANTITHESIS breeds synthesis, as some social philosophers hold, Pennsylvania today offers a premier testing ground for the theory. An astonishing phase of the dramatic contrast there between past and present industrial and social relations is the turn of the political wheel that has instated Thomas Kennedy as Lieutenant Governor.

This makes the secretary of the Mine Workers of America, connoting everything most militant in union ascendancy today, the official who would succeed the Governor in the event of a vacancy in the executive department of the government—and that in a Commonwealth whose "open-shop" record has headlined all major antagonisms in labor's fight for bargaining rights in this country and whose chronicle is the feudal one of steel, coal and iron baronage.

"Tom" Kennedy's appearance scarcely fits the bogey role of union "agitator." He is an exceptionally mild-seeming man, somewhat less than medium height, but every one of his forty-seven years has been of the pith of the struggle which the Molly Maguires ushered in with terrifying detonations in the mid-nineteenth century.

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His Irish and Scottish forebears embarked in a sailing vessel a century since, and were three months reaching America after the winds had blown them onto the Spanish coast. Thus he is of the amalgam that came of importation of workers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Slavic nations to make the low-price labor mart that Franklin B. Gowne, founder of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and his contemporaries and successors in industry integrated with the development of their fabulous holdings.

"Tom" Kennedy was born in Carbon county, one of the four which mark the domain of anthracite, and there he went to work picking slate on a ten-hour-a-day shift when he was eleven. The machine has eliminated the slate pickers today, but they were still at it when he graduated to breaker work, cleaning and readying the coal for market. He drove mules.

The union idea was early strong in this field, and the Kennedy boy showed a bent for organization that won him the union presidency in his district at twenty-one. He held that office fourteen years, when William Greene stepped out of the secretaryship of the United Mine Workers of America to become president of the American Federation of Labor in 1924, and the young district chief, then thirty-three, succeeded him in the big union.

And so this public-school product, son of Peter and Mary Kennedy, today epitomizes in more ways than one the phase of the cycle upon which American democracy now has emerged. He is not only a power to reckon with in the labor world and presiding officer of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, but a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the American Association for Social Security.

"Tom" Kennedy, who still maintains his home there, saw the transition from the days when there was work and good pay for every miner to those which left them to sit about the barren company villages and watch the deterioration of everything that had been their livelihood, yet knowing they sat on the roof of a coal store sufficient to supply the nation for fifty years.

* * *

The "rebellion" that ensued in terms of a diligent people accustomed to work and unaccustomed to starvation is without counterpart in American history. Mr. Kennedy's election came just as it was getting under way in a big-scale bootleg invasion of the hard-coal market. He had already decided, in the face of the growing competitive situation in industry and federal concern with social security, that it was time to be on the "inside" for the development of future policies of such paramount interest to labor.

"Today the platform of the Democratic party is labor's legislative policy," he told me. "It was written when we ran two years ago, but we could not carry the State Senate with us. Last year, we made the same kind of a campaign with Labor's Nonpartisan League's support, and now the whole General Assembly is Democratic.

"For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, labor is united almost unanimously to co-operate for a state and national program that means permanent protection for low-income groups. It will not run away with its power; everything we have ever fought for is at stake, and we are well financed and intensively organized to be effective."

"Tom" Kennedy is not engaged in making very much noise where he is, though he became a major political stumper in his State with the 1932 campaign. His powers in the Earle administration are identically as self-effacing as those which govern the Vice-President in the nation, but with a Governor enunciating a very credo of labor to a legislature predominantly Democratic and committed to his purposes, a Lieutenant-Governor with the Kennedy background leads to the interpretation that other horizons indeed are being glimpsed in this State and that this battle ground of opposing conceptions has become the field for their synthesis.